Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873. NUMBER 35.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING GLASS MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Re- ...ment at home, day or evening; ...required; full instructions and valu- ...package of goods sent free by mail. Ad- ...with 10 cents return stamp, M. YOUNG ...Greenwich st., N. Y.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents Wanted.

...AND FULL CATALOGUE. ...SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

...large Illustrated Price List. Address,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

No. 179 ...FIELD ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

...Guns, $40 to $300. Double ...$150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Ri- ...Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 ...Material, Fishing Tackle. Large ...or Clubs. Army Guns, Re- ...bought or traded for. Goods sent ...to examine before paying for

ICE RAFT!

...Official and Thrilling History of ...POLARIS EXPEDITION ...late Capt. HALL, his untimely death, ...rescue of the crew from a floating ...Also, a History of all the Expedi- ...Arctic World from Earliest Times. ...Illustrated. Agents Wanted. Address ...PHIA BOOK COMPANY, PHILA.

NEVER ...a Cough. Nothing is more certain to ...foundation for future evil consequences. ...'S CARBOLIC TABLETS ...are sure for all diseases of the Respira- ...Sore Throat, Colds, Croup, Dip- ...Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Dryness ...Throat, Whooping, or Bronchial Tubes, ...Diseases of the Lungs. ...Incipient cold, however taken, ...TABLETS should be promptly and freely ...They equalize the circulation of blood, ...the severity of the attack, and will, in ...short time, restore healthy action to the ...Organs. ...CARBOLIC TABLETS are put up only ...in boxes. Take no substitutes. If they ...be found at your druggists, *send at once* ...*direct to New York*, who will forward ...return mail. **Don't be Deceived by Imi-** ...sold by druggists. Price 25 cts. per box. ...& BELLOWS, 18 Platt-st., N. York, ...Circular. Sole Agent for U. States.

...SING BOOKS SENT FREE FOR THE ...Developed WEST ...—OR— ...Years in the Territories. ...complete history of that vast region ...Mississippi and the Pacific; Its Re- ...sources, Inhabitants, Natural Curiosi- ...ties, containing 240 fine engravings of the ...Lands, People and Curiosities of the ...West. Agents are selling from 15 to 25 ...day, and we send a canvassing book ...to book agents. Address, stating expe- ...rience, NATIONAL PUBLISHING COM- ...Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN JURUBEBA BLOOD PURIFIER

...powerful cleanser, strengthener and ...Glandular Obstructions known to ...Mankind. ...ently adapted to constitutions "worn ...debilitated by the warm weather of ...Summer, when the blood is not in ...condition, consequently gathering im- ...purities, sluggishness and imperfect action ...of the digestive organs, and is manifested by ...Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Pustules, ...Sores, ...and languid from overwork, and ...weakness and inertia take the place ...and vigor, the system needs a *Tonic* ...to assist help the Vital Forces to re- ...gain their proper power. ...Those of summer frequently the *Liver* and ...fail properly perform their functions; ...the Urinary Organs are inactive, ...the process of stomach and intestines ...tends to bilious derangement.

...'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA ...is made from the SOUTH AMERICAN ...and is particularly suited to all those dif- ...which cleanse the VITIATED BLOOD, ...the LIFE-GIVING POWERS, and RE- ...the functions from IMPAIRED AND ...DISEASED ...may be freely taken, as Jurubeba is pro- ...by medical writers the most efficient ...TONIC and DEOBSTRUENT known ...class of medical plants. ...LADLEY, & BELLOWS, 18 Platt St., N. Y., ...Agents for the United States. ...Bottle. Send for Circular.

LENA!

...Oil in the world for ma- ...chinery. ...not chill. ...not gum. ...equal to the best Lard Oil. ...are any kind of Machine- ...for OLENA; and if you ...buy it at home, send for a ...and price list to

...NE, ABLETT & TRIPP, ...MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, ...No. 360 Penn Avenue, ...Pittsburgh, Pa.

A CARD. ...SBURG WOOLEN FACTORY ...parties have been reporting in ...Northern part of this county that our ...manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., ...other than they really are we deem ...duty for our own protection and for ...information of the public to publish the ...following ...LIST OF PRICES. ...Flannel.....$3.50 per pair. ...Flannel.....30 and 35 cts. per yard. ...Flannel.....50 cts. per yard. ...Flannel.....50 cts. per yard. ...Hand Spinning.....20 cts. per lb. ...Carding.....7 " " " ...T. M. JONES & SONS, ...Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

WANTED.—We will give ...men and women ...BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY ...$5 per day. Can be pursued in your ...locality. It is a rare chance for those ...employment or having leisure time. ...Those frequently do as well as men. ...Send for free. ...J. LATHAM & CO., ...226 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

...S J. OATMAN, M. D., ...Physician and Surgeon, ...EBENSBURG, PA. ...High street, nearly opposite Blair's ...Carroll-st., West Ward, ...calls should be made. [14-tf.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT SENSATION! Agents Wanted. Cash Salary or Commission allowed. Strictly honorable. Address, F.A. ELLS & Co., Charlotte, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL!—One Agent in 4 weeks made a profit of $112.80, selling Bryant's *Library of Poetry and Song*; $70 in one week on *The New Housekeeper's Manual*, by Miss Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. Any live man or woman can have an agency. J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco.

WIDE AWAKE—AGENTS WANTED FOR *WONDERS of the GREAT DEEP* By Prof. E. H. Gosse. It includes *Submarine Diving, Ocean Topography, Arctic Discoveries, Thrilling Adventures, Whale Fisheries*, and everything of interest in and about the OCEAN. Fully illustrated. Bound in superior styles. Subject new. *Selling rapidly. Extra terms.* QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING HOUSE, Philadelphia, Pa.

"CAMPHORINE!" The Greatest Discovery of the Age for the relief and cure of **Rheumatism, chronic and acute, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in Chest, Back, or Limbs, Stiff Joints, Strains, Glandular Swellings, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Bunions, Catarrh, &c.** Will not grease or stain the most delicate fabric, which makes it a luxury in every family. Try it and be convinced of its great merit. Price, 25 cents per bottle. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, 203 Greenwich St., New York.

WASHINGTON OUTSIDE AND INSIDE. AGENTS WANTED for a complete history of our National Capital. Its origin, growth, excellencies, abuses, beauties, and personages, are all portrayed in that graphic style which has placed the author, GEO. ALF. TOWNSEND, among the foremost newspaper correspondents of the time. It gives bold, startling, truthful inside views of Washington life and Congressional and Lobbying Jobbery. Books ready for delivery. Address, JAMES BETTS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Duff's College. The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education. For circulars write to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. WISE'S BOOK! "THROUGH THE AIR!" Forty years' adventure in the clouds. Complete history of Balloons, and how to make and manage them. Full of Thrilling Interest and Hairbreadth Escapes. Life of Author. The most *interesting and exciting* volume ever issued. Profusely illustrated. SURE TO SELL BEYOND PRECEDENT! Agents should send one dollar for outfit. Address TO-DAY PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED for the new book, LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF KIT CARSON! by his comrade and friend, D. W. C. PETERS, Brevet Lieut. Col. and Surgeon, U. S. A., from facts dictated by himself. The only true and AUTHENTIC life of America's greatest HUNTER, TRAPPER, SCOUT and GUIDE ever published. It contains full and complete descriptions of the Indian Tribes of the FAR WEST, as seen by Kit Carson, who lived among them all his life. It gives a full and reliable account of the MODOCS and the MODOC WAR. As a work of HISTORY, it is invaluable. A grand opportunity for agents to make money. Our illustrated circulars sent free to all applicants. Write and secure territory at once. DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

KENTUCKY & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons payable **February and August in Gold, in New York or Baltimore. For Sale at 90 per cent., and accrued interest** in currency; secured by *First Mortgage* executed to **Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York**, covering Company's Line, its Franchises, Equipments, Real and Personal Estate, at the rate of **$15,000** per mile on the Road, extending from **Cincinnati to Catlettsburg**, the terminus of Chesapeake and Ohio Road, **146** miles.

Governments, State, City, Railroad, or any other marketable securities, taken in exchange at highest market rates, **without commission**, and **K. & G. E. Bonds** forwarded **free of charge** to purchaser. **Pamphlets, Maps and full information** will be furnished on application to

WM. FISHER & SONS, **32 South St., BALTIMORE,** Bankers, Stock and Note Brokers, and Fiscal Agents of the Company; dealers in Governments and Railway Securities in all the markets of the U. S.;—or to Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

WORTH and BEAUTY.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE AND THE CHROMO YOSEMITE.

HAVING control of the magnificent OIL CHROMO, **YO SEMITE**, we are able to offer a combination of literary and artistic work of genuine worth, and at prices unprecedented!

This fine copy of a piece of Nature's grandest work is not presented in the usual limited style —its dimensions, 14x20, making a picture of very desirable size, in itself AN ORNAMENT TO THE ROOM graced by its presence.

But few copies of this beautiful chromo will be allowed to go to the retail stores, and those will be sold at their

ACTUAL RETAIL PRICE, $6.00,

while, if ordered in connection with our magazine, both will be furnished for

$1.50.

As a premium the picture may be obtained by sending us *two subscriptions for the Magazine at $1.00 each*, or by suscribing for the magazine two years in advance, at $1.00 per annum.

Address, WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, S. E. SHUTES, Publisher. Newburgh, N. Y.

219,758 SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD IN 1872.

TWO OR THREE AGENTS WANTED in the Northern and Western portions of Cambria County. Prefer to have them furnish their own Teams. For terms, etc., address N. C. WILDER, Sept. 5.-1m. Gen'l Ag't, Johnstown, Pa.

NOTICE!—Having purchased at Constable's sale the following described personal property, which I have left with Mrs. Catharine Hippo, of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, all persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with said property, to wit: 1 cooking-stove and utensils, 1 set wooden chairs, 1 set dishes, 1 table, 1 chest, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 clock, 2 buckets, 1 brass kettle, and a lot of tinware. ANDREW KEITH. Green Twp., Indiana Co., Pa., Sept. 5, 1873.-3t.

CANVASSING BOOKS SENT FREE FOR PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK **On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Power, &c.** Agents are selling from 20 to 30 copies of this work a day, and we send a canvassing book free to any book agents. Address, stating experience, et., NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philad'a, Pa.

BARK WANTED.—FOUR THOUSAND CORDS OAK AND HEMLOCK BARK wanted at the new Tannery, Woodvale, Johnstown. Cash paid on delivery. Apply to or address W. H. ROSENSTEEL & SON, June 6, 1873.-4m.* Johnstown P. O.

THE BATTLE OF "BRADDOCK'S FIELDS."

The historic account of Gen. Braddock's desperate battle with the French-Indian army at "Braddock's Fields," near Pittsburgh, are very meagre and unreliable. A very full and spirited account of this disastrous struggle we find in the new Historical novel, "Old Fort Duquesne," just issued by the *Peoples Monthly*, of Pittsburgh. The slight embroidery of fiction thrown over it does not detract from its faithfulness to fact. We have only room for the gist of it:

As Braddock and his *aide* Washington —still weak and shattered from his fever, and unable to sit his horse without a pillow—were standing on the river's bluff, trying to bring order out of confusion, and to separate the noisy mob of soldiers, wagoners, artillery and cattle, the clear ring of the distant axe was suddenly exchanged for the rapid and continuous discharge of firearms. The crack of rifle, followed by the roll of musketry, appeared to be incessant.

"My God, Major!" cried Braddock, as he leaped to his horse, whose bridle his servant Bishop was holding near him, "the advance is attacked, and sharply, too! What can it mean? Mount on the instant, and bring me back a report of what's going on! Tell St. Clair and Gage to throw well out their flankers, and urge Burton, as you pass, to hurry forward with the vanguard, while I get the artillery in motion. Here, you infernal scoundrels of wagoners and cattle-drivers, get you out of the road with your rubbish into the woods on either side, and let the troops and guns press on! Quick step! Don't dally!"

Washington delayed not an instant, but springing upon his powerful roan, spurred along under the trees and by the side of the road now choked up with artillery and soldiers, all pressing forward with utmost speed and excitement. He soon reached the first slope; a few strides and his horse was over its brow and on the plain beyond. The firing was now straight ahead of him. Officers and men stood huddled in groups in the road; some few had taken to the trees on either side. The two brass pieces had just been unlimbered, and the cannoneers were preparing to apply the match. The attack had evidently been sudden and unexpected, and Washington now saw Gage's advance doubled back upon St. Clair's working party, and for a brief space all was confusion.

Nothing could be seen in front but the flashes of the enemy's guns and the shadowy forms here and there of French and Indians as they glided from tree to tree; nothing heard but the crack of rifles, the noise of muskets, the piercing yells and whoops of the savages, who seemed to fill the woods and to be working around in a semi-circle.

"Ho! Sir John," exclaimed Washington, as St. John, foaming with rage and excitement, approached to form and urge on the men. "What's all this? The General bids you halt where you are; throw your flankers well out, and hold your own—if hotly pressed—until Burton comes up. What's the nature of the attack?"

"Fierce as furnace fire and hot as d——n," answered the fiery St. John. "Harry Gordon was in the very front marking out the road when, upon hearing a rushing noise ahead and looking through the trees, he saw a pack of French and Indians on the run, a gaily-dressed officer, with a silver gorget on his bosom, leading the way with long kangaroo leaps. Soon as they got within musket shot the cursed Frencher stopped short in his tracks, and waving his plumed hat above his head, and then stretching his arms to either side, his pack of red devils scattered to the right and left, crouched down and slunk away behind trees, trunks, and what-not, until, by heavens, they had completely vanished—not a painted head or hide of one of them to be seen—the skulking cowards! The first we knew a pitiless hail of bullets rained upon us, amid the most horrible screeches and yells and infernal noises sure ever mortal heard. I'm blessed, Major, if I'm used to this kind of fighting—don't know what to make of it. Our flankers have all run in, and the carpenters, or what's left of them, are huddled down the road like so many sheep worried by wolves, and the troops are fairly appalled by these screeching demons. For God's sake, hurry old Braddock up! tell him we've got the whole French-Indian army in our front, and will have to fight our way to the fort step by step."

Washington, after a few more brief, rapid questions, took in the whole situation and turned his horse's head. He had gone but a few steps when he saw Jack and the Half-King a few yards on one side of the road, each peering from behind his tree and trying to catch sight of something to shoot at.

"Halloo! Jack and Scarooyaddy. *You* there, my braves? Where are the other Indians? They must scatter in the woods and try and find out where those devils are hiding and what's their force. I'll have Braddock here in a flash." Just then a crack was heard and a bullet whizzed by, going through and through the lappel of Washington's coat.

"Aha! Major," cried Jack quick as thought, as he raised and fired his rifle, "that's just the chance I've been waiting for. I've watched that skulking Shawnee now for over a minute. I knew he wouldn't let you pass without a shot. That's their game, the cunning varmints; pick off the mounted leaders, and the rest comes, of course. Don't stay to see where I hit him, Major. Old 'Black Rifle' is certain as death. Hurry up the troops, we'll need 'em all, for the savages are in full feather in front; if there's one, there's a thousand, twisting and creeping and gliding about among those trunks. Halloo! there's Yaddy's rifle. Hit him again, by Jupiter, and a Frencher, too! No bark without it's bite is the plan we're acting on."

Washington had not far to go. Braddock, finding the uproar not only continuing but even increasing in front, had raged through the whole army like mad, and could not wait for his aid's report. Ordering Burton to detach eight hundred men and hurry forward with all possible speed, he left Sir Peter Halket in the rear with full four hundred to protect the baggage. He then swore and stormed along the whole artillery line, and pushed the guns forward as fast as possible.

Washington met the General, his eyes fairly aflame, and with spurs buried deep into his horse's sides, right on the brow of the hill. Gage's cannon at that moment had just filled the woods with their resounding roar, which was followed with cheer after cheer from the British, who were standing in a confused crowd in the middle and on the sides of the road, loading and firing as fast as they could.

The terrible, leaden hail, which had been so steadily raining on the English and shattering their columns, now slackened for a while. The British then advanced on the French in front, pouring in a hot fire, though very few of the enemy could be seen. As they drew near, another staggering discharge met them, appearing to come, as it were, right out of the ground.

The British rallied again, and opened a dreadful storm of grape and musketry, sweeping away everything living before them, but the grievous misfortune was, that about the *only* living things were the trees of the woods. Beaujeu, the chief leader of the foe, and several others, were seen to fall, while the Indians, unaccustomed to the appalling roar of artillery and the loud huzzas of the soldiery, appeared to waver, and for the moment gave way. A well-pushed bayonet charge just then would have put them to remediless flight.

Observing, however, that the French and Canadians still held their ground in the direct front; much exasperated by the fall of their loved Beaujeu, and urged on to revenge by Dumas, Langlade and de Lignery, they took fresh heart, and returned to their trees and ravines, through and along which they extended more and more.

It was just at this critical moment that Braddock's horse leaped into the road, and, struck instantly by a bullet in front, fell on the very leap, throwing the General violently to the ground. The grim and infuriated old warrior staggered to his feet, sword in hand, and glared around like a lioness robbed of her whelps. His eyes fairly shot flames, and his face grew livid with rage as he saw his carefully-drilled veterans standing in groups and without order, all appearing to fire at random, while many were shooting into the trees above them, as if their foes were birds in the branches.

To increase his disgustful rage, just at this moment Gage's advance gave way entirely. The unseen enemy had worked themselves along the ravines on both flanks, and, from behind the dense undergrowth and tall grass which fringed them, poured in a most galling fire, coolly and securely picking off officer after officer.

Colonel Burton's command had just come upon the ground, and were forming, as well as could be under such a murderous hail of lead and in such a narrow road, when crowding down upon them came Gage's and St. Clair's shattered columns, trying to get into their rear, and mixing the two regiments in inextricable confusion.

Then it was that Braddock stormed around with a rage and an indignation which was almost sublime from its intensity. Turning sharply on Gage:

"How's this, craven sir! would ye so basely dishonor your king and the duke? God's wrath! is *this* the way ye've been taught to fight! By the Eternal, but I'll break your disgraced sword where you sit in saddle? Curses on you all for a set of white-livered cowards! You look more like a flock of silly sheep set on by hounds than drilled soldiers. For shame! for shame! Fall in ranks, every mother's son of you, and come out from behind those trees! By the great God above us, men, but I'll cut down with my sword the first soldier, British or American, who *dare* skulk behind a cover! Out with you, cowards!" and suiting the action to the word, Braddock leaped to the road side and actually hit with the flat of his sword several whom he found behind the trees, while others he pushed into the road.

"General," sullenly expostulated Gage, "these insults are undeserved. We can't fight a deadly foe who surrounds us on three sides but whom we can't see. The officers are falling like leaves all about you. The men are plainly panic-stricken. If allowed to get behind whatever cover offers, they can pick up heart and reform when the enemy is found. If not, we'll all be killed, officers and men."

"Killed!" hoarsely roared Braddock, while mounting his second horse. "And why not? Better die with naked front to the foe than blink and skulk like hares in their 'forms.' Get behind trees! Oh, that ever I'd live to hear a British officer and a nobleman's son, too, give voice to such dastard words! Officers, I command you to separate yon frightened mob! Advance the regimental colors! Set up rallying points! Tell the men off into platoons, and hunt up the enemy in that way! Major Washington, bid the rest of the artillery advance and open with grape!"

The word had scarce left his lips, before his second horse was laid low with a bullet, and Braddock was again on his feet in the road, which did not go far to improve his temper. Here Washington ventured to observe, quietly and in low tones: "General, since the enemy's evidently in great strength ahead and on each flank, would it not be well to find out exactly where he is, and how he manages to so hide himself? If we could retire the troops a little out of fire, beat up these woods with the bayonet, and reform—"

"Retire! retire out of fire, and before a d—d dastardly foe who dare not uncover himself!" shouted Braddock. "Major Washington, you are my aide-de-camp to *carry* orders, not to *give* them! *Retire* is a round, well-picked word! It may suit your American militia, but, sir, it is a disgraceful word for an officer holding his Majesty's commission, either to speak or to hear! It was by *retiring*, as you well call it, that Forts Duquesne and Necessity were given up by you last year to the French! Damme, sir, it has been so much retiring that brings me and my army on this field! Here, orderly, bring me another mount!"

Washington's pale face flushed up with indignation at this stinging, but totally undeserved taunt, the more galling since Braddock had repeatedly given his approval of the '54 campaign. Seeing the General's obstinate temper, and knowing he had no right to offer advice, he put spurs to his horse and was soon over the hill to hurry up the artillery.

"That's right, officers!" hoarsely shouted Braddock, soon as he was again mounted. "Tell off your men into small parties, advance on a double-quick, and drive those d—d skulking vagabonds from their hiding places!"

It was useless. By this time the confident and whooping savages had enveloped both flanks, while a most galling concentric fire was poured in upon the panic-stricken army, which was particularly severe upon the officers.

In vain these officers, with unparalleled bravery, put themselves repeatedly at the head of small parties and advanced with cheers upon the hidden foe. Distinguished by their horses and uniforms, they were simply sacrificed.

In the dark and narrow road, surrounded on all sides by gloomy trees and dense thickets, were crowded close together the panic-stricken wretches, appalled at the fatal fires of foes whom they never saw. Many fired away into the air; many more brought down their own men.

Wherever a puff of smoke was seen, off went the soldiers' muskets; while all around, securely hidden in those mysterious, unsuspected ravines lay a screeching, murderous, insatiate foe, their rifles or muskets loaded with both bullet and buckshot, peering through grass and bushes, resting them on the brinks, gathering more and more confidence with each fatal volley, and making the forest echo with demoniac yells and whoops and savage clamor.

Occasionally a naked and hideously-painted savage would break from cover, and rush forward with fearful screech, to secure the scalp of some officer he had shot. Then would follow a volley of musketry from the poor soldiers, killing or wounding their own fellows more than damaging the enemy.

What followed deserves not the name of battle; it was simply a horrible slaughter. Once Colonel Burton managed to gather a hundred men, and advanced toward a rising ground in front, the very centre of the French position, but upon his being disabled by a rifle ball, the rest retired precipitately.

By this time Sir Peter Halket came up with reinforcements, but too late for good. The men were hopelessly disordered and panic-stricken, firing off all their ammunition, quarreling with their brave officers, who threw themselves from their horses and led them repeatedly on foot, but only to be swept into eternity.

The only thing for Braddock to do when he found himself caught in this horrid slaughter pen was, manifestly, to retire his forces, while he had them yet under control; throw out scouting parties to beat up the enemy's position; bring out his artillery to the ends of the ravines and thoroughly rake them with grape and canister, or to route out the securely-hidden foe with the bayonet. Indians have never yet been found able to withstand a bayonet charge. The cold steel at close quarters demoralizes. They quiver, break and fly.

This was what both Halket and Washington urged him to do, but to no purpose. He raged along the road like a fury; drove back his men by the sword, and seemed determined to overcome by mere force of drill and obstinacy. Indeed, it is uncertain whether he now could have executed the manœuvre. No soldiers—not even Cumberland's veterans—could long withstand a deadly and concentrated fire from front and both flanks.

The fact that the fatal flashes and puffs of smoke and volleys seemed to come right out of the ground and from unseen foes, while the whole air and woods around rang full of savage yells and horrible screechings, completed the demoralization. Many afterwards declared that during the whole three hours' contest they had never once seen a foe; while others would not assert that they had seen over half a dozen. It is only a wonder that soldiers so wretchedly posted and so badly commanded could stand it as long as they did.

The provincials suffered as much as the British soldiers. Whenever and wherever they could they took to the trees. It is even asserted, and we think it probable, that some of the officers who, by Braddock's explicit command, attempted to beat back into the road the men who had thus sought shelter behind trees, were shot by their own men.

In one of the pauses of this one-sided conflict, Washington, who had been kept busy carrying the General's orders—the other aides, Orme and Morris, having been wounded—saw Colonel Halket, grim and weary-looking, standing dismounted under a huge oak, and leaning heavily against its massive trunk. Hastening up and out a little from the fire, he anxiously inquired:

"I trust, Sir Peter, you are not very badly hurt?"

"Na, na, Geordie, but Ise gotten eneuch. 'Tis joost aboon my baldric. Wha cud like to go thro' siecan an awsome day wi'out scar or scaith? I ha'e fear Ise ta'en a strong grippit o' death. I am sair, sair forfoughten, but ne'er fear, mon, but wha the auld Sir Peter will e'er present a heckle to his foes."

"Oh, 'tis not so bad as that, Colonel," said Washington; "but you, like the rest of us, have received your baptism of fire. 'Tis a gory field, and the end's not yet."

"D'ye mind, Major, the 'secon-sight' I tauld ye of yestreen, and the vision of bluid? Said I not recht?—but, ha'e ye seen Jamie, laddie?"

"I have, Sir Peter; there he stands, and unhurt."

"'Tis strange, verra strange. 'Tis the bairn Francis, and not James, that's hurt and ta'en to the rear, alang wi' Sir John Sinclair, Colonel Burton, Gladwin, and mony ithers. Oh, but this is a sorra day! Braddock's joost lost his fourth horse. The fule carle thinks he's fightin on the broad plains o' Flanders. 'Tis eneuch amaist to drive one distraught to see him try to wheel and manœuvre a whall army, shoulther to shoulther, in a twal-fut road. I ha'e beggit him to let his men take to the woods, but the dour deevil wi' not. He's clean daft, Geordie, clean daft."

"Well, Colonel," said Washington, "no use to discuss the General now. You need immediate attention. I'll send some soldiers to take you to the rear."

Washington had scarcely gone a hundred paces before a bullet, sped by an Indian rifle from the ravine, struck Halket straight through the heart. Just as he was falling his son James rushed forward and caught him in his arms. He, too, was at the same instant mortally struck, and both fell together, locked in each other's embrace, and this was the last of the old Scotch nobleman.

The two bodies lay, just where they fell, for years, through summer's heat and winter's snow—"'mid all the wreck of the spiteful elements." We will hereafter relate how, three years after, two skeletons were found locked together, and in how singular a manner the young Sir Peter Halket identified them as those of his father and brother.

The Provincials—the American militia, of whom Braddock was so contemptuous—were among the last to yield the hill. Among them were Jack, Gist, Waggoner, Scarooyaddy, and others of the more cool and collected scouts and rangers, who had, wherever they could obtain a "coign of vantage," kept up a desultory fire upon the foe.

About this time Jack, his face all begrimed with powder, his bullets almost all spent, his eyes glowering and teeth clenched in a sort of bull-dog fixedness, was sullenly retiring from tree to tree hotly pushed by some Ottawa Indians, when he noted the approach of our old acquaintance, Captain Waggoner, of the Virginia Rangers, with what was left of his men. They were doggedly retreating step by step, casting many an anxious look behind.

"Waggoner," exclaimed Jack, "'tis a crying shame that we should stay here and be butchered for the mad whims of a man who may be as brave as Julius Cæsar, but who's also as crazy as a loon. Now, I've been studying the lay of these lurking red devils, and from the line of their fire I feel certain their whole position can be turned from that huge fallen tree yonder, lying just on the rise of the hill. What say you? Can you take your men, and let us run for it?"

"Good! Jack. Give me your hand on't, old hickory! I'm with you till death. I can depend on what is left of my company to a man, and think I can get enough rangers from Dobb's, Dagworthy's, Stevens' and Peyronies' companies to make the attempt. "Ho!" he shouted, in clear, ringing tones, "American rangers, stay one moment! We've tried fighting Indians on the British plan, and if we go on one short half-hour longer, we'll not have a whole scalp left. Captain Jack proposes to run forward and take possession of yonder huge log, which commands the enemy's position, and will give us complete protection, and we'll route those cursed, yelping, barking devils down there quicker'n you could scrunch a nest of rattlesnakes. All who want to redeem this disgraceful day, and strike at least *one* stout blow for victory, follow me!"

A hearty cheer rang out. About eighty American rangers, including, also, Jack, Scarooyaddy, Alaquippa's two sons, Gist, Fairfax, and two other friendly Indians, agreed to follow.

"Now, lads, all load up, and sling each man of you around his tree and draw their fire."

"So," as a brisk volley came from the foe. "Now for it," and Jack and Waggoner leading, they darted rapidly forward, rifles cocked, all ready in trail, and losing only three men by the way.

"Now!" shouted Waggoner, "spread yourselves along snug, and fire one volley all together, and then every man load and fire at will, and if we don't have some little to boast of this day my name's not Tom Waggoner. Look, Jack; look! D'ye see the painted, slippery devils wriggling and gliding away? Aha! we've got 'em, every pop! Now for it, boys! Quick! quick! before you lose 'em. Ready! Take aim! *Fire!*"—and a tremendous volley and red line of flame leaped from their rifles.

"Ha!" yelled Jack, springing to his feet with excitement, as he saw a whole raft of Indians break cover, "one more like that and we'll have scalps enough to buy a farm apiece. Hurrah! boys; hur—"

His words were drowned by the roar of guns and a general discharge of musketry behind him, and at least forty of the eighty fell killed and wounded by the fire from the mob of British regulars in their rear, who loaded and fired wherever they saw a flash of smoke.

"My God!" gasped Jack, the first to recover from the dreadful shock which seemed to paralyze and hold speechless all that were left. "Shot by our own men, as I'm a living sinner! Worse than murder, by heavens! Come, Waggoner and Yaddy, it's no use. The day's lost when British soldiers can thus slaughter their betters."

Another volley was poured on their doomed heads, until fifty out of the gallant little band were either killed or wounded, and the rest were put to a hasty flight. Their rage, disgust and indignation can be imagined but not described.

Braddock, almost all his best officers either killed or wounded, and all the ammunition shot away, found it now almost impossible even to effect a safe or orderly retreat. The Indians, having little more to fear from the army on the hill plain, had now worked down the ravines until they appeared on the first "bottom," and commenced to attack the baggage.

The flank parties posted for its security all but one ran in. A great number of horses and some drivers were shot down, while the rest, cutting loose the best horses in the teams, mounted and were off. The cannon did some service, and, commanded and sometimes even served by Washington himself, had for sometime kept off the foe, but the spot was so woody that very little execution could be done.

Just at this juncture Braddock himself, who had had five horses killed under him and whose clothes had been riddled with bullets, received a mortal wound while standing beneath a large tree on the brow of the second rise. The ball passed through his right arm, lodging deep in his lungs. The order he was just giving was left unfinished on his lips. Falling from his horse, there the brave but unfortunate General lay, with but a few friends around him and all his drilled veterans flying off in headlong, disgraceful flight. "They ran," wrote Washington in his first letter after the battle, "as sheep pursued by the dogs, and it was impossible to rally them."

The fall of the General destroyed all semblance of further opposition. Every aide but Washington and every field officer was struck down. About nine hundred out of the fourteen hundred men, and sixty-three out of the eighty-six officers were either killed or wounded, and the rest scarce waited for the drums to sound the retreat. All, all was abandoned! Horses, cattle, wagons, artillery, military chest, personal baggage, *everything*—and what was worse, almost *every person* who was badly wounded.

Down, down the fugitive mob rushed to the ford, over which they had passed with such pageantry and enthusiasm in the morning. The whole route was strewn with guns, military trappings, and even clothing—*all* which could impede flight. About fifty Indians pursued even to the Monongahela, tomahawking several in the passage.

It was well that the savages, glutted with blood, laden down with scalps, or having a wholesome fear of Dunbar's army still in the rear, turned aside from the monotony of slaughter to the work of gathering the rich spoils of the disastrous field. Had they chosen to pursue across the river, or had they gone up the same bank and waited at the other ford, two miles above, for the poor, panting, exhausted, and panic-stricken fugitives, as they crossed the stream for the fourth time that day, but few would have been left to tell the sad and disgraceful tale.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Sept. 26, 1873.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday last, in its remarks on the letter of Mr. Scanlan, states that, although that gentleman is *now* in favor of repealing the Local Option law, *he voted for it* at the last Spring election in this county. *We are authorized by Mr. Scanlan to say that there is not one word of truth* in the statement made by the *Tribune* —that he not only voted *against* the law, but exerted all his influence in inducing others to oppose it. Will the *Tribune* now retract its calumny against Mr. Scanlan, or will it adhere to the old saying, that "a lie, if persisted in, is as good as the truth." We will see.

THE Johnstown *Voice* of last Saturday, in a long article on the approaching county election, full of wise saws and modern instances, advises John T. Harris, the radical candidate for Sheriff, to withdraw from the canvass "and save himself for a future, more propitious opportunity." We suppose this is what it calls backing its friends, for which the chief of police of Johnstown will consider himself highly flattered. Why is Harris specially selected as a fit victim to be offered up on the altar of radicalism? Are his chances of election any more gloomy than those of the rest of his radical colleagues on the same ticket? A common political grave is yawning to receive them all. We hope that Harris *will stick*, and that as he and the other candidates on the ticket have been lovely in their political lives, so in their political death they will not consent to be separated.

IT is a matter of profound gratification to know that the Democratic Executive Committee of Philadelphia have repudiated the legislative pretensions of the corrupt and infamous Sam Josephs. Both he and David Sullivan claimed to have been regularly nominated in the third legislative district. The whole question was referred to the City Executive Committee, and that body, after having heard the parties, their proofs and allegations, have decided that David Sullivan and *not* Samuel Josephs was fairly nominated. Josephs refuses to submit to the action of the committee and has appealed to the radicals in the district to sustain him. They did that last year by withdrawing their own candidate (Porter) and voting for Josephs, in order to prevent the election of an independent democratic candidate. They have now a candidate of their own, and it remains to be seen whether they will desert him and comply with Josephs' impudent demand.

It has been a matter of deep surprise to the democracy of the State how the democrats of his district could consent year after year to be dishonored at Harrisburg by such a graceless scoundrel as Sam Josephs. It has always been his boast that he could not be defeated in his district, and now is the time to determine that question. Mr. Sullivan is represented to be an honorable man and entirely competent, and if the democrats of the district have any personal pride they will elect him, and thus rid themselves of as corrupt a tool of the ring as ever disgraced a seat in the legislature.

IT will be remembered that, some time last April, Captain Tyson and a number of the crew of the Polaris, who had become separated from that vessel in the Arctic regions after the death of Captain Hall, and had managed to subsist on a floe or field of ice floating southward for nearly six months, were rescued on the coast of Labrador and brought to Washington. The government immediately dispatched two vessels, the Juniata and Tigress, to search after those who had been left on the Polaris at the time of the separation. This expedition proceeded to where Capt. Tyson and his companions had last seen the Polaris, and ascertained from the Esquimaux that the ship had been abandoned last winter in a sinking condition—that the crew had built a hut and wintered on the coast—that last spring they built two boats out of pine boards taken from the cabin of the Polaris, and had sailed southward as soon as the ice opened. Intelligence was received by cable a few days ago from London announcing that on the 20th of July they were found by the English whaling steamer Ravenscrag, twenty miles south of Cape York, and afterwards transferred to the Arctic, which arrived at the port of Dundee, Scotland, one day last week. They were thirteen in number, were all well, and would be sent to the United States by the first opportunity. When they arrive the difficulties connected with the ill-fated expedition, which led to the separation of the crew, will no doubt be more satisfactorily explained than they have yet been. It is to be hoped that this disastrous experiment in Arctic discovery is the last which the government will undertake. All such projects are useless and chimerical, and any glory that may be achieved is sure to be purchased at an immense cost and at a criminal sacrifice of human life.

HENRY SCANLAN'S LETTER.

Below will be found a letter addressed by Henry Scanlan, Esq., democratic candidate for Assembly, to Mr. Charles Vowinkel, of Johnstown, on the question of a repeal of the Local Option law, and also in reference to amending the Act for the collection of taxes in this county. It will be seen that Mr. Scanlan meets the question of the repeal of the Local Option law squarely and explicitly, and without the use of any red tape.

The position of the democratic party on what are known as prohibitory laws is plain and easily stated. It denies, for various reasons not necessary here to mention, the right of the legislature, whether by a majority, a two-thirds, or a three-fourths vote, to dictate to the people what they shall eat, what they shall drink, or what they shall wear. Hence it may be assumed as undoubted truth, that if the democracy had the Executive of the State and a majority in each branch of the legislature, neither a Local Option law nor any kindred measure would now be found on the statute book. A bill may be offered at the next session for the repeal of the law, but with a radical Governor and a radical legislature it will fail of success. It is a species of paternal legislation which has become a specialty with the radical party—a business which it will never relinquish until the people deprive it of all political power. Prohibitory liquor laws, wherever they have been tried, have resulted in disastrous failure. Massachusetts has experimented with them in all their depths and all their shoals, and her legislation has utterly failed to accomplish the intended purpose. Hon. Wm. Gaston, recently nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of that State, in his letter of acceptance, uses the following emphatic language in reference to the practical operation of prohibitory legislation in that strong republican commonwealth: "An experience of twenty years under what are known as the prohibitory laws has proved that they cannot accomplish the great and beneficent purposes for which they were enacted. They have not diminished the evils which they were designed to destroy, but they have brought with them, or with the attempts to enforce them, a train of attendant evils which have disgraced the administration of justice and have tended to corrupt the public morals."

That the Local Option law of this State has signally failed to accomplish the purposes of its most earnest advocates in counties where it exists, seems to be conceded. It will run its brief race, and will then give way to some new and untried experiment by the party now in power.

The views of Mr. Scanlan as to a desired amendment to the present tax law, which he specifies, will meet with general concurrence. The proposed change would not affect the general details of the law itself. Here is Mr. Scanlan's letter:

CARROLLTOWN, Sept. 15, 1873.

MR. VOWINKEL—*Dear Sir:* On my return home on Saturday I found your letter of Sept. 10th, 1873, awaiting me. You desire to know whether, if elected to the Legislature, I will vote "for the repeal of the Local Option law now in force." Believing in the right of every voter to interrogate candidates as to their views, I cheerfully reply. And as my views have been asked on another question in which all the people of the county are interested, I prefer making a general reply. It is my desire that, to prevent misapprehension and misrepresentation, this reply be published in the Johnstown and Ebensburg papers, as I wish to deal fairly by all the voters of the county. Not having sought the nomination, I can well afford to be defeated, if my views do not accord with those of the people whose candidate I am.

First, then, if elected, *I shall vote to repeal the "Local Option" law.* Like Thos. Jefferson, "I have sworn upon the altar of my country eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." I trust my life has been temperate, but I am not willing to legislate temperance upon others. As well might I oppose the smoking and chewing of tobacco, or prescribe to my fellow citizens what they should eat and wear, or what church they should attend. I honestly and sincerely believe that our present license law, if carefully and fully enforced, is better than any *sumptuary* law that can be devised; and my information from "Local Option" counties strengthens that belief.

Secondly, I have also been questioned as to whether I will vote to repeal the law for the collection of County and State taxes by the Treasurer of the county. I answer, no! But I should vote for extending the time of payment to a later period, when the farmer, upon whom the burden of taxation falls heaviest, shall have time to realize from his crops the means of discharging them. As the law now stands, the five per cent. gained by corporations and wealth must be paid by the farmer.

I thus address you *publicly*, having little faith myself in *private* pledges. They are easily made and easily broken.

I may add that I am obliged to you for your kind inquiry, as it enables me in my answer to speak to many whom I shall not be able to meet before the election, owing to pressing private business.

Very Truly Yours,
HENRY SCANLAN.

To Charles Vowinkel, Johnstown.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

We regret that this gentleman has seen fit to go over to the enemy—not on account of any injury he can do the Democratic ticket, but because of the injury it must do himself with all right-thinking men of both parties.

1st. When a candidate presents his name before a nominating convention he is bound, if he has *honor*, to support the candidates chosen by that convention.

2d. Mr. Thomas has held office conferred on him by the Democratic party, and if he had *gratitude* he would support the nominees of that party.

3d. He has abused with the utmost bitterness every Democrat that ever voted for Sam. Henry, or any other Radical; therefore, if he had *consistency*, he would never desert the Democratic household.

Yet, if actions speak louder than words, and we are fain to believe they do, Mr. Thomas has neither honor, gratitude or consistency, and he gives the lie to his entire past life when he avows his determination to vote the ticket presented by a party he has uniformly abused more than any other man in Cambria county.

As to Mr. Thomas' boast that he will "make every relative he has vote the Radical ticket," we can only say that his worthy father, who was naturalized into the Democratic party, and his intelligent and respected brothers, brothers-in-law, and other kindred, are each and every one as competent judges of their political duty as he is, and we have no fears but what they will perform it honestly.

His further assertion that many of his former friends are with him in his change is simply untrue. He has not and cannot control a single Democrat in Ebensburg or vicinity, where he had *three* out of the *seven* delegates who supported him in the late county convention, to vote against the ticket.

In thus alluding to the defection and antecedents of Mr. Thomas, who has thrown off the truthfulness of the Democrat and adopted the falsehood of the Radical, we speak not in anger but in sorrow; and, in parting company with him, pledge ourselves that, whatever he does or says in the future, he will never receive the abuse from Democrats that he has received from and heretofore bestowed upon his new found friends and political associates. In the meantime, however, it is a common sentiment, very freely expressed, that if Radicalism can manage to get along with Mr. Thomas, the Democratic party will do its "level best" to get along without him.

THE "EBENSBURG RING."

For the last four or five years the Radical journals of this county have indulged in unceasing abuse of the "Ebensburg Ring," but since the Democratic nominations they have not said "ring" once—a fact which may be accounted for by still another fact, and that is that Sam. Henry, only a few days ago, put himself in charge of the chief of the "Ebensburg Ring," in the vain hope that his cause would thereby be aided among the Germans in Johnstown. John D. Thomas, the Ringmaster, is now Sam. Henry's "right bower," and that might not be the case had the old and exploded falsehoods about the "Ebensburg Ring" been rehashed and reiterated. All which shows the sincerity of the Radicals in their long-continued abuse of the "Ebensburg Ring." When they can use the "Ring," or any part thereof, they swallow it with a gusto, Poor House and all.

Only last week the *Herald* had an article against the Poor Directors for permitting lime to be lost on the farm, but it forgot to say that this occurred during the reign of John D. Thomas, now the bosom friend and noisy supporter of Sam. Henry. If the county was wronged in this particular, John D. Thomas permitted the wrong to be done. Now Sam. Henry endorses John D. Thomas, and John D. Thomas endorses Sam. Henry. *Par nobile fratrum.*

No one complains of the present Poor House officials. The excellent condition of that institution under its present efficient steward, is praised by all; and the *Tribune*, the ablest and fairest Radical paper in the county, speaks in the highest terms of its management, and only complains that the Directors are *too* saving of the county funds.

In conclusion, we do not assert that any of the charges which have been made by the present friends of John D. Thomas, are true. On the contrary, we deny them as emphatically now as when they were first made; but in taking him and making him their leader, they must take him subject to the burden they themselves have placed upon him.

DON'T forget to register on or before Saturday, Oct. 4th.

THAT DEFALCATION.

On the 16th day of April last, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, we published a speech which had been delivered by Mr. Orvis, of Centre county, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the 8th of that month, in which he charged plainly and distinctly—and quoted from the official records of the State to prove it—that by some means the very large sum of two millions, six hundred and seventy-four thousand, one hundred and five dollars had disappeared from the State Treasury.

Notwithstanding this plain and direct charge of fraud, uttered upon the floor of the Legislature by one of the members of that body, no man arose to reply. Notwithstanding our publication of the speech in full in these columns within a week after it was delivered, no one of the squad of Radical papers in this city dared to meet the very grave question involved, until the 11th day of this present month, more than five months after the speech had been made, when the *Commercial*—owned by Robert W. Mackey, the State Treasurer, and by Russell Errett, the late Clerk of the State Senate and the chronic Chairman of the Radical State Committee—at last undertook to reply. We cared little to answer the *Commercial* article, contenting ourselves with a mere notice of its publication, and expressing a very natural surprise that such a labor of love had been so long delayed. We observe, however, that the Harrisburg *Patriot* has taken the pains to eviscerate Mr. Mackey's defense, and has concluded to give a synopsis of that skillful operation.

Those of our readers who took the pains to go through Mr. Orvis' speech will doubtless remember that his figures are—all of them—taken from official documents made up by the Republican officials at Harrisburg; from the Messages of Governor Curtin and Governor Geary; from the reports of the several State Treasurers, from Auditor General Hartranft's Reports, and from the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—irrefragable evidence when it rises up in judgment against the very men who made it.

Premising that Mackey's defense, instead of taking up Orvis' figures, derived as they are from official *data* sent to the Legislature by himself and his Republican associates in office, re-states the account in a manner which creates the necessary impression that he has drawn largely upon his imagination for his facts, we proceed to state the principal points in the article in the *Patriot*.

Commencing by a statement of some importance, that in a review of the evil deeds of the last Legislature the *Commercial* placed the name of Mr. Orvis at the head of the list of the few members of the House who had labored with industry and perseverance against vicious legislation—a point well taken, and which proves that its recent attack upon that gentleman is the mere spleen of the unscrupulous politician—it refers to the fact that all of Mr. Orvis' figures and statements are ignored but the last one; which singularly enough happens to be the one which he gave to show what *would have been* the result of an honest administration of the Treasury, but which was not actually correct because of the defalcation in question. The figures and tabular statements by which the existence of the robbery was clearly established being carefully ignored by the State Treasurer and Clerk of the Senate, and by any clerical assistants they may control in getting up satisfactory statements. The figures carefully copied from Gov. Geary's message they boldly pronounce a falsification, the amount of overdue loans is stated as a supposition, and the bonds sold are spoken of as "estimated" in regard to their amount. Here is an admission from headquarters that the Governor, the Treasurer and the Auditor General did not know how many State bonds were outstanding! Is the amount of any obligation merely to be supposed, or to be estimated, or even to be guessed at by the public officers of the State?

If the fiscal affairs of the State are to be run by guessers it might be well for them to set their machinery in order, to guess where the present nominal balance is—in the Treasury or in the banking house of some other Yerkes. Did Hartranft only guess when he reported in December, 1866, that the overdue bonds amounted to $23,108,626.24? Was it guess work upon which was based the Act which ordered the issue of 6 per cent. bonds to redeem those overdue 5's? Is it really so that the affairs of the people are so bungingly conducted that in the grave matter of the fiscal interests of the people guessing has taken the place of arithmetic? In reply to the remark that Mr. Orvis coolly proceeds to assume that this sum of twenty-three millions, with the accrued interest and premium on the same, had been paid out in redemption of the outstanding bonds, the entirely satisfactory reply is given, that such was the direction of the law providing for borrowing the millions in question—that the constitution which these Republican officials had sworn to obey, absolutely prohibits the creation of any debt but to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the present indebtedness of the State. The argument of the *Commercial* is evidently based on the idea that its friends utterly refuse to obey either Act of Assembly or Constitution either.

In 1867 this loan produced to the Treasury $23,353,253.12. During the same year $20,917,642.39 were paid on account of the public debt; $1,794,644.50 of this sum was drawn from the Sinking Fund and but $19,122,997.89 from the proceeds of this loan. This leaves of the proceeds of this loan $4,230,260.23. Yet Governor Geary, in his Message of 1868, only reported $2,937,978.55 as being on hand from that source. Will Mr. Mackey tell us what became of the $1,292,281.68, which the Governor was evidently ignorant of—the Treasurer "guessing" it was not in the Treasury.

The *Commercial* itself admits that only $21,125,643.89 was paid out of this fund on account of the pubic debt, in 1867 and 1868. It further admits that all payments on that account since 1868 have been paid out of the Sinking Fund. As the difference between the money received on the bonds and the amount of that fund paid out on account of the debt, never was paid into the Sinking Fund, pray what has become of it; it amounts to $2,227,614.23—where is it? It surely is not in the Treasury, for your partner (Mackey) reports his balance on hand to be $1,482,455.61. Who has stolen it?

Mr. Mackey reports that from 1867 to 1872, inclusive, there were $22,920,708 paid out of the Sinking Fund. The Auditor General reports the expenditures from that fund during the same period at $22,712,937.88—what has become of the difference, amounting to $207,770.12? Add to this *hiatus* the evaporated $2,227,614.23, it gives a defalcation apparent from even the figures of the *Commercial* itself, amounting to $2,435,384.35, which added to the amount of the unclaimed Chambersburg certificates—$2,371.26—makes Mr. Orvis' figures precisely!

The *Commercial* substantially admits the following statement to be correct:

Public debt Dec. 1, 1866	$35,662,052 16
New loan	23,000,000 00
Chambersburg certificates	269,748 91
Agricultural College bonds	500,000 00
Total authorized debt	$59,421,801 07

So far we agree with the *Commercial*. Now it is equally indisputable that to pay this debt the State Treasurer has had since December 1, 1866:

From the Sinking Fund	$10,992,662 54
Principal of new loan	23,000,000 00
Interest and premium on new loan	333,258 12
Money which has disappeared from the Sinking Fund, and has not been accounted for	207,770 12
Total	$34,533,690 78

Had this money been paid on the public debt, as the law required, the balance remaining unpaid December 1, 1872, would have been $24,868,110.29, while on that day the outstanding debt actually was $27,303,494.64—a difference of $2,435,384.35. If to this we add the not disputed deficit in the interest account of $550,468.39, we have $2,985,792.74, which has disappeared from the Treasury during the last six years. Where has it gone? Mr. Mackey still refuses to tell.

The *Commercial* admits that Gov. Curtin's statement of the State debt ($35,622,052.16) is correct. Now what says Gov. Geary? "At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven millions seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents." (Ex. Doc., 1869, page 6.) "On the 15th of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents." (Ex. Doc., 1870, page 6.) "The books of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show the total indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1866, was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents." (Ex. Doc., 1871, page 6.)

"During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867	$1,794,644 50
Amount paid in 1868	2,414,816 64
Amount paid in 1869	472,406 18
Amount paid in 1870	1,702,879 05
Amount paid in 1871	2,131,599 17
Amount paid in 1872	2,476,336 00
Total payments	$10,992,662 54

"Being a little over twenty-nine per cent. on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409.77."—*Gov. Geary's last message, page 5.*

These are the official announcements of Gov. Geary to the Legislature; they were set forth in the speech of Mr. Orvis, and yet our neighbor skipped them—guessing, we presume, that he had better not notice them. They were doubtless furnished to the Governor by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

In conclusion the *Patriot* says, and we quote its words in full:

"During all this time Governor Hartranft was Auditor General, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund and Special Loan Commissioner. In the latter capacity he was required to sell the new loan and to apply the entire proceeds to the payment of the public debt. As Commissioner of the Sinking Fund it was his duty to apply the moneys received into that fund to the same object. As Auditor General it was his duty to refuse his approval to any other application of any part of either of these funds, and no use could be made of them without his official sanction. Let the parties to these transactions who are still living bear the responsibility for this great outrage upon the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

"The speech of Mr. Orvis was made officially as a representative of the people, and his facts and conclusions should have demanded the immediate attention of the officials charged with dereliction of duty. We congratulate the people of the State that the issue has been forced upon these officials, and we only ask the public shall give to the subject a deliberate and candid consideration. If Mr. Orvis is correct, Mr. Mackey has no claim to continue at the head of the Treasury, and the ring he represents should be broken. If he is not correct the officials implicated should make full explanations and exhibits to the people. The issue is no longer a private one with Mr. Orvis, but one between the managers of the Treasury and the whole people of the State."

A Full Vote and Victory.

The approaching election affords an opportunity to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to recover their long lost control of the politics of the State. Three hundred and fifty thousand Democratic voters have it in their power to redeem the Commonwealth from the misrule of the Radical party and to restore Democratic government to the people. There are about seven hundred thousand voters, all told, in the State, half of whom are Democrats. The rule of the Treasury ring has disgusted at least twenty-five per cent. of the voters of the Radical party to such a degree that they will either not present their votes at the polls, or cast their ballots for the Democratic ticket. It is a safe estimate to place the vote which will be polled for the ring State ticket at less than three hundred thousand. This can be easily overcome by the Democrats if the proper exertions are made to poll the full vote of the party. It can be beaten FIFTY THOUSAND if every Democrat in the State will go to the election and do his duty like a man. Mark the prediction! The candidate on the State ticket who will receive three hundred and fifty thousand votes at the approaching election will certainly be elected. Mr. Buckalew last year received upwards of three hundred and seventeen thousand votes, when at least thirty thousand Democrats failed to put in an appearance at the election. Five years ago three hundred and twenty-one thousand votes were cast for Charles E. Boyle, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General. This vote has since been increased at least ten per cent. It is clear, therefore, that a full poll of the Democratic vote of the State will ensure a decided victory over the ring. Let this fact be an incentive to every man who desires the success of the Democratic party, to aid in bringing out the Democratic strength at the coming election. No time is to be lost in organizing in the several counties and districts. Registration, assessment, and a thorough canvass of the votes of every election district should at once be made. Let not the present opportunity to restore the Democracy to power in the State government be lost through indifference and apathy.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

HON. ISAAC GORDON, the Radical candidate for Supreme Judge, is an open and avowed temperance man. Yet, in order to make capital with the liquor men of his section, he used his influence last week to have all the cases for violation of the license law quashed in Brookville. Such is his consistency. Such is his sense of duty. A Judge who will thus practice deception for the sake of popularity is not fit to be umpire at a cock fight.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

—A letter from Wisconsin says that members of the State Legislature are very generally signing a paper calling on Senator Carpenter to resign his seat in the Senate, alleging that he no longer represents the Republican party of Wisconsin, either practically or morally. Senators speak confidentially about the Republican caucus in December, saying that Mr. Anthony will be elected President of the Senate pro tem. in place of Carpenter.

WM. MOORE was run over and killed by a shifting engine at Harrisburg, Tuesday.

MRS. SURRATT.—*A Murder Which No Person Will Father.*—Mrs. Swisshelm has done the cause of truth and justice a service in her reminiscences in regard to the murder of Mrs. Surratt. That it was a murder is now admitted. The only point is, who is responsible for it? Was it a murder of military officers who held a Judge Lynch court upon her, or was it Judge Advocate General Holt and President Andrew Johnson? It having been denied that Mrs. Surratt was in chains while in the presence of her mock trial before the military officers, Mrs. Swisshelm states that she was present and heard the chains clank whenever Mrs. Surratt had occasion to move. All the reports of the pretended trial are to the same purport, as will be found by reference to the journals of that time which gave accounts of the proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt of Mrs. Swisshelm's statement. In trials of the courts of justice the greatest malefactors have their shackles knocked off when they enter the precinct of a court. But this, in fact, was no court. The prosecuting attorney or judge advocate was a member of the court, and retired with it, without the prisoner's representative, to consult with it upon any controverted point of law or of fact.

Not only was Mrs. Surratt manacled when she was before the "Round Robin" of the military officers, but when she was executed it was at a time when she was a sufferer under the periodical laws of womanhood. As Donn Piatt has well said, she lost her life because she kept a boarding-house. John Wilkes Booth boarded there. He was intimate with her son. That son was tried before a legally organized court and acquitted. His mother, who was only accused as his representative, was much more innocent. She could never have known anything about the murder of Lincoln. Booth conceived the idea of killing him after twelve o'clock on the day of the assassination, when he learned that Lincoln intended visiting the National Theatre in Washington. That he made Mrs. Surratt his confidant is of course absurd. But at that unfortunate time anybody who was intimate with Booth was suspected, and Mrs. Surratt was the sufferer. No grand jury of her countrymen would ever have convicted her. No petit jury would ever have convicted her. Her conviction was a lawless and murderous act and when we so put it we only echo the opinion of General Benjamin F. Butler. In the future history of the United States the murder of Mrs. Surratt will be like the execution of Jane Grey and other innocent victims of British cruelty in the dark ages.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—The failure of Jay Cooke & Co., which occurred on Thursday of last week, has been followed by some twenty odd others in New York, and ten or fifteen in Philadelphia, and quite a number in various other parts of the country. The Cookes failed because they were carrying the bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad, which was paying them nothing on the capital invested, and which bonds could not be negotiated. The general business interests of the country will not suffer as in the panic of 1857, when the State banks were in an unsound condition. It is even thought that these failures will result in good to the country, as it will sweep out of existence the leaky and doubtful houses and enterprises, and leave the healthy ones in operation. It is also believed that the crisis has passed, and that the worst has been realized.

The following is a full list of reported suspensions as far as can be ascertained:

INDIVIDUAL BANKERS AND BROKERS IN NEW YORK.

George B. Alley & Co., Beers & Edwards, Brown, Wadsworth & Co., Theodore Berdell, W. E. Connor, Jay Cooke & Co., Day & Morse, Fisk & Hatch, Fitch & Co., Fearing & Dellinger, Greenleaf, Norris & Co., Hay & Warner, Edward Haight & Co., Eugene J. Jackson, Lawrence Joseph, Amos M. Kidder, Kenyon, Cox & Co., Ketchum & Belknap, Jacob Little & Co., W. G. Moorehead & Co., Miller & Walsh, Peter M. Myers & Co., Marvin & Brothers, Thomas Reed & Co., E. D. Randolph & Co., S. H. Smith & Seaver, Saxton & Rogers, Tausig, Fisher & Co., Vernam & Hoyt, W. H. Warren, White, Defreitas & Rathborne, Whittemore & Anderson, Chase G. White & Co., Williams & Bostwick.

CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Bank of the Commonwealth, National Trust Company, Union Trust Company.

FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Charles P. Bayard, H. H. Bull, E. W. Clark & Co., DeHaven & Bro., Henry M. Douglass, Henry L. Fell, Gelbough, Bond & Co., T. C. Knight, John P. Lloyd, Geo. H. North, J. S. & H. E. Yerkes, Union Banking Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Squires & Son, Albany, N. Y.; Horace Conn, Woburn, Mass.; Franklin Banking Co., Chicago, Ill.; Taussig, Fisher & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Powell & Co., Williamsport, Pa.; H. J. Morse & Co., Toronto, Canada; City Savings Bank, Burlington, Iowa.

—There was a heavy gale in South Carolina and Georgia on the night of the 19th. The storm along the Gulf railroad was fearful. At Thomasville much damage was done, and one woman was killed. The washing away of a culvert during the storm resulted in a terrible accident to a freight train on the South Carolina railroad this morning. The engine and five freight cars were plunged into a swamp, and the engineer and two firemen and a train hand were killed.

—A strange fatality has attended the family of David Subblette, of Indiana. In 1857 a daughter was murdered by her husband, for which the son-in-law was hanged. Two years ago a son George was killed by the cars while lying drunk on the track. Shortly afterward a son-in-law was killed in the same manner. A year ago another son-in-law was shot and killed; and now, last of all, a few days ago, a son was found murdered a short distance from the family residence.

—In consequence of the financial crisis in New York, and the general depreciation in new railroad securities, orders for locomotives for three months ahead at the Rodgers Locomotive Works, in Patterson, N. J., have been cancelled, and five hundred and eighty-five of the workmen discharged on Tuesday. It is feared that five hundred more may be discharged at the same works, and several hundred at the Danforth and at the Grant Works.

—On a canal boat, near Rosendale, Green county, on the 19th inst., a negro attempted to commit a rape upon a white woman. The darkey was at work on the boat at the time, and the husband of the woman was out driving the horses. The latter heard his wife scream, and at once ran back to the boat. The darkey knocked the man down with a club, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the former twice—in the shoulder and leg.

—The "Patrons of Husbandry" have been so successful out West that some strong-minded ladies propose to get up an organization to be called the "Patrons of Wifery," the main object being to keep husbands from staying out late at night.

News and Political Items.

—A "honeymoon car" is now on the Pacific railroad for the accommodation of bridal parties.

—A happy couple in Northumberland county, Pa., recently celebrated the 85th anniversary of their marriage.

—A boy by the name of Curtis was run over by the cars on the 15th inst., and instantly killed, at Rock Point, Lancaster county.

—Thomas B. Walker, a wealthy resident of Philadelphia of intemperate habits, murdered his wife and killed himself Tuesday night. His wife will recover.

—An unknown man was killed on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Fallsington, Bucks county, on the 18th inst., while attempting to get on a train of cars while in motion.

—On the night of the 19th there was a heavy frost throughout the State, doing in many instances forming no. Indian corn, tobacco and buckwheat are injured.

—A strange and fatal disease, causing great consternation, is very prevalent in Kulton, Utah. Persons die in a few hours after being attacked. The disease resembles fever.

—Wade, the murderer, will be executed on the same scaffold used at the execution of Lloyd Britton and John Fields. The date of execution will soon be fixed by the Governor.

—The American schooner, "Ida Borne," from Providence, R. I., was run down by a collision with an English steamer off St. John's, N. F., on the night of the 14th inst., and twelve lives were lost.

—A whole family named Wade were arrested in Tremont, New York, on Thursday, on a charge of counterfeiting and stamps. A large quantity was found on the premises and material for the manufacture of more.

—Six men were burned to death one day by a fire in Yellow Jacket, Silver Point and Belden mines, Nevada. Only two bodies were recovered. Their names were Louis Louisel, James B. Wallace, Thomas Brodwater, J. S. Niles, Tom Hall and G. B. Mudo.

—An engine of a passenger train on the Chicago and Alton railroad ran into a buggy on the 19th inst., near Jacksonville, instantly killing Mr. Samuel Rose, and seriously injuring Mary Drew, aged six, and seriously injuring Valentine Metzger, who was driving.

—Hugh Armstrong, of Southampton, Franklin county, while in the act of drawing the rubbers of his wagon up a steep hill, the load backed, causing him to fall under the wheels, the last of which passed over almost the entire length of his body, killing him instantly.

—Two Louisiana robbers took a ride with an old lady whose money they wanted, and yielded them $2,000, and the next day gave her coffee excessively strong with arsenic. When they were dead she resumed her own clothes, disguises and discovered that she had poisoned her neighbors and one her own son.

—The organization of a State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been effected at Reading, Pa. Twenty-two delegates were present from twenty-five granges, representing the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Chester, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lycoming, Northumberland and Montgomery.

—A fire at Burlington, Iowa, on Wednesday, destroyed two and a quarter blocks, including a lumber yard containing 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and 24 buildings, chiefly wooden. Total loss about $300,000. Among the risks are $5,000 in the Girard, $1,500 in the Girard, and $5,000 in the National, of Philadelphia.

—The New York *Post* says that the vault containing the body of the late Chancellor Livingston, in the burial ground in Hook, has been broken open, and the coffins it enclosed were robbed of their silver mounting, while "the bones of the dead were scattered about the floor." The perpetrators of this shocking crime have not yet been discovered.

—A little school girl, named Kate Kirkville, aged 12 years, was almost instantly killed at a railroad crossing, at Pittsburgh, on the 18th inst. The child was coming from school and attempted to run from the other side of the track, but tripped and fell across the track before the train could be stopped the engine and two cars passed over her body.

—Perhaps the information from Calcutta, East India, of the loss of a vessel with four hundred and eight souls on board, may awaken our Government to the fact that of Great Britain is to the world in putting an end to this pandemic of human slavery. It ought not be permitted a day longer time, and determined interference of the sources indicated would at once prevent it.

—Wayne is certainly the most treacherous county politically in the State. It seldom run two candidates for the legislature. Beach, a Democrat, has been for two winters from that county, and the endorsement of the Republicans this year, the Democrats having no candidate. Hon. Wm. Dimmick, the Republican wheel-horse, will be elected by 1,000 majority. Wayne will report him. Happy Wayne.

RENAL AFFECTIONS.—The [illegible] kidney affections, and the [illegible] arising from disease of the [illegible] give occasion for much [illegible] tion of cases difficult [illegible] young, the high and the [illegible] or less subject to [illegible] tions; from the diabetes of [illegible] gout and gravel of old age, [illegible] posed laborer at his toil to [illegible] liver at his ease.

From the very nature [illegible] tem of practice we have, [illegible] experience in the treatment [illegible] tions than usually falls to [illegible] practitioner in the same line. [illegible] these affections more than [illegible] examination of the urine is [illegible] to understand the true nature [illegible] All urinary difficulties [illegible] gravel, nor do all gravelly [illegible] from the affections of the kidneys [illegible] by an examination of the [illegible] these facts are to be verified [illegible]

And it is by the precise [illegible] tween the many ills belonging [illegible] gans, which we are enabled to [illegible] examination, that we are so [illegible] their cure.

The terrible sufferings, the [illegible] nies, the painful difficulties, [illegible] ed sleeplessness occasioned by [illegible] the kidneys and urinary organs [illegible] matter of study to the [illegible] worthy of the noble cause [illegible]

And he who would [illegible] most power for the relief of [illegible] annoying diseases, whereby [illegible] suffer in agony, become [illegible] not worthy to be trusted [illegible]

Many delicate ladies have [illegible] suffering from some of the [illegible] might have had years of [illegible] complaint been understood by [illegible] cian.

We believe that we have [illegible] tients laboring under these [illegible] any other physician in the State [illegible] vania west of the Alleghany [illegible] do not hesitate to say that we [illegible] greater per centage, by one-fourth, [illegible] been done by any others.

These facts can be verified [illegible] records. We seldom fail to [illegible] tients of their sufferings in [illegible] *at once.* From close attention and [illegible] patient investigation we have [illegible] know the precise nature of all [illegible] tions, and have found out exactly [illegible] of medicines to be used in each [illegible] dies in these are adapted to [illegible] case, and will give relief in [illegible] for yourselves, and verify [illegible] trial of name, and we [illegible] medicine. DRS. O'[illegible]

No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

Friday, - - - - - Sept. 26, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

D. T.—Just done! Damning Trai-

Now is the time to register. Hunt up assessor and have your name put on the without delay.

The attention of lumbermen is directed to the advertisement of Mr. John P. Hill, in another column.

Another large force of workmen, said to number about 400, were suspended from the Pa. R. R. Shops, Altoona, on Monday

J. L. Oatman's cheap cash store is the place in town where 15 cents on the can be saved in the purchase of

Among the list of post-office changes last week we notice that the name Post of Portage, Cambria county, has changed to Sonman.

Mrs. Rachel Stombaugh fell down a flight of stairs in Woodvale, Sunday afternoon with her little child in her arms, and was injured slightly. Fortunate escape.

A paralytic stroke knocked the readers out of an old lady in Juniata county the other day, and now she has to learn the A, B, C's all over again. Bad spell for a speller.

A fellow youth and a gushing damsel were the owners of one bone and flesh of one Ebensburg, this county, about noon of Monday last. "A half loaf is better than no bread."

The horse race the Altoona Fair last week was decided success, but as an agricultural exhibition it had little to boast of. They did it came out all right, and that soon, perhaps.

Mr. Shaffer's dwelling house, two miles east of the Cherry Tree, Indiana county, was burned, with the most valuable of its contents, not many days ago. No insurance.

Mr. Falkenstein, of Cambria borough, was severely struck on the head by a heavy stone in his own hands, Wednesday last, and knocked insensible for a time, and considerably injured.

The full turn-out of the members of the Hose Fire Company is requested at the usual meeting on Saturday evening next, o'clock, as business of special importance demands their prompt attendance.

The "Mechanics," of Chest Springs, and the "Pine Toppers," of Clearfield borough, indulged in a game of base ball on Monday last, which resulted in a score of 56 for the former club to 26 for the

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the old Portage railroad reunion at Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday last, was not a success. Very few persons were present, no speeches were made, and no action was taken.

The Latrobe *Advance* has been presented with a bean twenty-seven and one-half inches long, and still it is not happy. Many delinquents on our books, but we will no doubt "shell out" well at the proper time comes.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr. Wm. Hillville borough, this county, fell into a pail of boiling fat from the stove on Wednesday last, the contents of which deluged her neck, shoulder and breast, inflicting very painful wounds.

Mr. John McDonald, of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, went to bed in good health a few days ago, but awakened his wife early the next morning by his moans, when she in her fright started for assistance, but before returning back her husband had breathed his last.

A heavy piece of timber fell on James Kelly, of the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Monday morning last, and injured him severely that his life is despaired of. The stick fell on the great toe of the unfortunate fellow's left foot and demoralized it.

Miss Kate McGill, (Sister Benedict,) daughter of Arthur C. and Ellen McGill, Esq's., Elk county, died at the Benevolent, Johnstown, of which order she was a member, on Sunday morning last. Her remains were taken home for interment.

A very dangerous $500 legal tender counterfeit of the last issue of 1869 is said to be in circulation, and we hereby warn any of our readers who are in arrears not to send us any bills of that description, as we admit of no possibility to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit.

Mr. Merryman, of Osceola, Clearfield county, while recently directing a gang of men who were erecting a trestle work at Robertson at Dunbar, missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of 50 feet. He fell upon rocky ground and was seriously injured.

The work is now complete, more varied, and perfect in all its details, was ever the inspection and purchase of which can now be seen, admired, and bought cheap for cash, at M. L. Fry's dry goods, grocery, provision, and variety store, Ebensburg.

Beware of "short stops" in the form of men who wouldn't stop short of anybody else's expense, evidently believing it is himself when he is discovering days have come, of the year, when candidates must "set and treat to lager beer."

Two cars, nearly all of which were with Mormons, bound Utah-ward on Sunday afternoon's emigrant train over the Pa. R. R. Two of the Mormon parents, which had died on the day, were interred at Altoona was four hours behind

Carrolltown is only about ten miles distant from Ebensburg, and yet we are assured that the history of that ancient village, who has spent its entire life within the limits of Carroll, had his first visit to the "Ebensburgians" only a few days ago. Better late than it is "a right smart of a

Hon. M. Christy, Esq., a much respected citizen, has pulled up stakes in Johnstown, with his family, to which he will henceforth make his abiding place. He went there a confirmed Republican, but has since, we are told, a full fledged Democratic belly for Josiah!

Next Saturday of next week persons can go to and return from Highland Fair, Johnstown, at half rates. A trip to Philadelphia and return on the same terms any time next week, good for a return until October 4th, occasion being a grand Masonic dedication in that city.

A porter named Brown went to the safe at the Hurlbut House, which had been inadvertently left open by the proprietor, to the extent of forty dollars in greenbacks, on the night of last week, and then departed for parts unknown, where he is undisturbed security.

Mr. Stombaugh, the half-witted man we noticed two weeks ago as having a coat, pants, and pair of boots, the unoccupied residence of the late Wehle, deceased, in Cambria, was arrested in this place on Monday and committed to jail to stand at the next term of court.

—Two carrier pigeons which were taken up by Prof. Light on Thursday last, in his balloon ascension from Altoona, were given wing at 3:25 P. M. at an altitude of 7,500 feet, and in three hours and a half thereafter they reached their cote in Philadelphia, none the worse for their long flight. Five hundred dollars would not buy those pigeons to-day.

—Don't forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance the fact that Messrs. Benton & Tittle have a fuller and more varied stock of hardware and farming implements than can be found elsewhere outside the large cities, and that they sell as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any other dealer in the business. Store at 208 and 210 Main street, Johnstown.

—A lad named Nary jumped from a bridge which spans a gully in Prospect borough on to a lot of chaff beneath, Monday evening last, and, striking his right arm against a stone concealed under the chaff, fractured both bones above the wrist. *Nary* jumping will he do hereafter, most probably, unless he knows he has a "soft thing of it" in the landing.

—The managers of the Highland Agricultural Society, Johnstown, and of the Indiana County Agricultural Society have our thanks for complimentary season tickets to their respective exhibitions, both which are to be held Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d. Prof. Light will make a balloon ascension from the Fair grounds at Indiana at 2 o'clock, P. M., Oct. 1st.

—Michael McBride, an aged and infirm citizen of Huntington, was struck by a locomotive while walking on the railroad track at that place, yesterday week, and so badly injured that he died the same night. His right foot was cut off and the calf of his left leg shockingly lacerated, but no bones were broken, and it is supposed that his death was the result of internal injuries.

—A "minion of the law," otherwise known as a Government wholesale liquor detective, swooped down on a lager beer brewery at St. Nicholas, Chest township, on Monday night last, and confiscated the entire establishment The proprietor, however, succeeded in making good his escape, minus coat and vest. Defrauding the revenue is the alleged plea, we believe, for this abrupt proceeding.

—A tramp, whose name was ascertained from a letter found on his person to be Richard Warnock, was struck by the locomotive attached to the Philadelphia Express east, on Thursday night last, at Sang Hollow, below Johnstown, and instantly killed. His remains were interred in Sandy Vale Cemetery, Johnstown, by Poor Director Block, on the following day, at the expense of the county.

—Somerset county don't know any better than to give a radical majority of about 1,900 when election day comes around, and still they seem as anxious as ever over there to increase and multiply their numbers, for we read that twelve men were before the court of that county last week, eleven of whom were charged with fornication and bastardy, and the other with adultery. No wonder Somerset county is such a radical stronghold.

—Harry May, the man who was tried at the last term of the Huntingdon court for the alleged murder of his wife's child, and who was honorably discharged, is now in the Hollidaysburg jail on a charge of bigamy, a woman claiming to be his first wife having caused the arrest of himself and a woman whose maiden name was Alice Dearmond, but who has the documents to show that she was lawfully married to May early last spring.

—The Master Mechanic of the Pennsylvania Railroad, resident at Altoona, has issued an order to the effect that owing to the present financial crisis the company is compelled to reduce expenses, and therefore the working hours from yesterday until further notice will be from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M., with the intermission of one hour for dinner. On Saturdays four hours in the forenoon will constitute the working time.

—Unless the late frosts have had a bad effect on the buckwheat crop in this county, there is good reason to believe that the yield this year will be more than usually large. At least we judge so from the fact that Mr. John Sherdon, of Clearfield township, assured us a few days ago that he counted no less than three hundred and eighty-three grains on one stalk of buckwheat, pulled at random in one of his fields, and it is an accepted axiom that "as goes Clearfield so goes the county." In other words, there are just *clear* as *fields* for producing buckwheat elsewhere in Cambria as there are in Clearfield township.

—Rev. Father Christy, of this place, receives the following complimentary notice from the Latrobe *Advance*: "Rev. Dick Christy, Chaplain of the 78th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, who figured so prominently in the late re-union of the Cumberland Army Society at Pittsburgh, enlisted from Butler county. Chaplain Christy is at present pastor of the Catholic church at Ebensburg, Cambria county, and President of Mount Gallitzin Seminary, of the same place. He is a native Western Pennsylvanian, and wields a wonderful influence among his numerous parishioners. His parents are still hale and hearty, and reside in Loretto, Cambria county."

—Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., who filled so acceptably the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in this place on Sunday evening last, is said to have tendered to our respected townsman, Rev. J. W. Edie, on behalf of the trustees of said College, the position of financial agent, at a yearly salary of $2,000. Mr. Edie has the offer under consideration, and although his congregation in particular and the community in general would regret his departure from our midst, it must be admitted that a proposal so tempting is one not to be sneezed at, and if Mr. Edie should take kindly to it no person will say that he has not chosen the better part.

—There is not among *awl* the democrats in Cambria county one man who has *waxed* wroth more frequently or *pegged* away more incessantly about political renegades than he who has at *last* gone over to the enemy, and whose *sole* purpose now seems to be the defeat of the democratic ticket. But that he will accomplish his *ends* there is no reason to fear, for having embarked in a *bootless* venture, he will find himself unable to make a single breach in the democratic ranks which cannot be easily and promptly *healed*. He and his new found friends will be *welted* completely, and when that comes to pass he will regret from his *inmost sole* that he did not *toe* the mark and keep *instep* to good old Democratic music.

—The most extensive church fair that Altoona has ever witnessed is to be inaugurated in the new and commodious basement of St. John's (Catholic) church in that city the early part of next month. A young Canadian pony, with trappings complete and handsome, and a lady's magnificent gold watch are among the many desirable articles to be contended for. The pony is to be donated to the boy who receives the highest number of votes, and there are some fifteen rivals in the race, all whom are working like beavers to win the valuable prize. The watch is also up for votes, and the little girl who has the most friends will of course carry off the beautiful time-piece. Altogether, there is to be a lively time at the fair and lots of chances to secure articles of intrinsic value, and hence we say to all who can do so, go there and invest.

DEATH OF FATHER STILLINGER.—The venerable and beloved pastor of Sts. Simon and Jude's (Catholic) church, Blairsville, Rev. Jacob A. Stillinger—a true Christian gentleman who was widely known and greatly revered—died very suddenly in the sacristy of the church, on Friday morning last, immediately after celebrating Mass, and while in the act of divesting himself of his priestly vestments. Father Stillinger, as will be seen by the biographical sketch hereto appended, which we copy from Saturday's issue of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, was in the seventy-third year of his age at the time of his death, and had been pastor at Blairsville for more than forty years. He was a true soldier of the Cross, and a faithful and zealous follower of St. Paul, whom he endeavored to imitate in all the walks and duties of life. His death was unexampled, both as to place and circumstances, and is said to have been strictly in accordance with his own desires, he having often been heard to express the hope that he might die in the church, on Friday, (the day on which our Saviour was crucified,) shortly after celebrating Mass. How remarkably fulfilled in every particular has been the prayer of this good old man! We quote from a letter published in the paper named above:

"Father Stillinger was in his seventy-third year, and until within the past year or two enjoyed the very best of health, although, even within that period, he never had great cause to complain. His most intimate friends could see, however, that the time for active labor was drawing to an end, but he would never acknowledge that he was not bodily able to attend to his duties, or that an assistant was at all necessary. He was a man of profound knowledge, a great reader, an eloquent speaker, a deep thinker, and a most zealous worker in the cause of Christ, and it is a source of pride for his congregation, as well as thousands of outside friends, to know that he has labored most earnestly for the past forty-three years for the moral and educational training of the youth and spiritual welfare of several generations in his congregation at Blairsville. He was a man of large build and a most jovial and amiable disposition, and in society he compelled all who came in contact with him, Catholic or Protestant, to love and honor him, as one who possessed the rarest and happiest qualities falling to the lot of man. His early life is a study for the youth of now-a-days. Born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1801, of poor parents, he received but a moderate education, and, while yet young, entered a printing office to learn the mystic art, that he might gain some means of furthering his heart's dearest desire—of studying for the priesthood—and during the period spent at the art, he would take advantage of all his spare time, rising from his bed at the early hour of four o'clock to gain time to study. Thus laboring on, and cherishing his heart's desire, he was finally taken into Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., where he completed an excellent education, and was ordained at the age of twenty-nine, at the Sulpitian Seminary at Baltimore, by Archbishop Whitfield. He immediately entered upon the mission at Latrobe, Pa., then but a miserable log hut. His mission extended over a territory of fifty miles, and he frequently had the pleasure of coming in contact with his co-laborer and bosom friend, Prince Father Gallitzin, then on the mountain. At the approach of the Benedictine Fathers, in Westmoreland county, Rev. Stillinger settled in Blairsville, about the year 1831 or 1832, and his first Mass there was in a log house, on the very spot where his grave is now being moulded—the place selected by himself, years ago, as his final resting place. In a very short time he had erected a brick church, and, by his exertions, has made it a temple of beauty and magnificence—a fit shrine for the offering of the holy sacrifice of the Mass. And this is the holy and much-loved pastor that the Catholics of Blairsville have just lost. Oh, what a loss! Let us hope that his successor may prove as exemplary, and work with the same degree of zeal and earnestness, and wrap himself up as intensely in the welfare of souls as did this prince of heaven. Let us hope that the life of his successor may be as useful, and that his death may be as happy and peaceful as was his death. Could it be possible that his flock could have a greater cause for joy than the fact that almost his last breath was drawn after celebrating the holy sacrifice of the Mass and partaking of the body and blood of our Lord? What a consolation to mingle with the intense sorrow at the loss of his presence among them."

The funeral took place at Blairsville on Monday last, and was attended by thirty-seven priests of the diocese, besides the Bishop of Pittsburgh and the Abbot of St. Vincent's, and by the largest concourse of people that ever assembled in that place. The services were conducted by Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, who kindly delayed the funeral until a late hour, in order to afford his fellow priests an opportunity to take a look at the remains of the pioneer priest of the Pittsburgh diocese. Fathers Bradley and Garland, his old associates in the ministry, by their presence evinced the sincere affection they had for their departed and greatly beloved friend and co-laborer in the Lord's vineyard. The Rt. Rev. Bishop celebrated Pontifical Mass, with Father Garland as assistant priest, Rev. R. C. Christy, deacon, Rev. J. Holland, sub-deacon, Revs. A. P. Gibbs and Wm. Pollard, deacons of honor, and Rev. G. Grace, the efficient secretary of the diocese, master of ceremonies.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* in its report of the speeches made at the banquet given on Friday night last in honor of the grand reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which was held in that city last week, thus alludes to the speech of our townsman, Rev. R. C. Christy, in response to the toast, the "Army of the Cumberland":

The reverend gentleman said there was no necessity to introduce his subject to such an audience. It had been his good fortune to be present at the beginning of the Army of the Cumberland, when, on the banks of the Monongahela, the gallant Negley took command of his Pennsylvania soldiers, and started them for Louisville. Father Christy referred with particularity to the battle of Stone River, about which he said there had been some errors. He complimented the valor of the deceased Thomas, Rosecrans, Sheridan and Rousseau, and paid a glowing tribute to the men of the ranks to whose valor was due the success of the many campaigns of the Cumberland. We regret exceedingly that the distance of the speaker from the reporters' table prevented him from being heard with sufficient distinctness for a full report. The response was greeted with frequent and hearty applause, and three cheers were given for the speaker at the close.

CAN MR. CRISTE QUALIFY?—The following letter from one of the most responsible and most respected citizens of Cambria county gives the lie direct to the report, put in circulation by radical politicians, that our candidate for County Treasurer cannot file the necessary bail bonds in the event of his election:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 22, 1873.

EDITOR FREEMAN—*Dear Sir:* I have heard, at different times and places, that A. D. Criste, if elected Treasurer of this county, cannot get reliable endorsers to go on his bond. There are men of unquestioned responsibility in Clearfield township alone who are able and willing to furnish the required amount of bail, and even treble the sum if it were necessary. If the political enemies of Mr. Criste want to know who they are we will send in our names.

CLEARFIELD.

TRADE WINDS.—Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar—tell, oh! tell me where, oh! where I'll find the cheapest store? The winds replied and this they said, I never yet in all my trade have had the luck to suit my mind more fully in goods of every kind than Myers & Lloyd's cheap store complete, whose stock and prices none can beat.

JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM.—Following are the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn to serve at the ensuing term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Christy A. J., foreman, merchant, Loretto.
Bennett Henry, engineer, Millville bor.
Custer William, farmer, Richland twp.
Cramer John, farmer, Summerhill twp.
Dimond Patrick, pudler, Prospect bor.
Dimond A. Charles, laborer, Croyle twp.
Durbin Luke, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Eager John, farmer, Barr township.
Farren John, farmer, Munster township.
Good Samuel, farmer, Barr township.
Good Christian, farmer, Taylor township.
Gearhart John P., farmer, Richland twp.
Hott Augustin, farmer, Carroll township.
Hunt Timothy, farmer, Jackson twp.
Lynch John, lumberman, Washington tp.
Lantz John, farmer, Chest township.
Roberts George H., merchant, Ebensburg.
Rabb John, inn keeper, 2d w'd., Johnstown.
Stutzman Benjamin, helper, Millville bor.
Skelly William, farmer, Washington twp.
Thomas John D., shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Wissinger, David R., farmer, Adams tp.
Young Joshua, carpenter, Millville bor.
Zahm Daniel, coal dealer, Ebensburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Twp.—John Porter.
Barr Twp.—George Luther, Simon Kirsch.
Blacklick Twp.—Elias Edwards, George W. Empfield.
Carroll Twp.—H. J. Eckenrode, Peter Seymonr.
Carrolltown Bor.—Francis Bearer, Henry Scanlon, Francis Buck.
Cambria Twp.—Patrick Farren, Robert Murray, Adam Schettig.
Cambria Bor.—Thomas Judge.
Conemaugh Twp.—Nehemiah Griffith.
Conemaugh Bor.—James R. Davis, David Kopelin, John Stormer, sr.
Chest Twp.—James McAnce.
Ebensburg—Wm. L. Breese, Thomas L. Jones.
Johnstown—John Brady, John M. Davis, A. J. Haws, Thomas Watkins.
Jackson Twp.—Jeremiah Brown, John Singer, sr., Christian Snyder.
Loretto Bor.—David H. Burkey, Sebastian Fry, Geo. M'Guire.
Millville Bor.—Levi Enfield, John Reese, Henry Stewart.
Richland Twp.—Jacob Thomas.
Summitville Bor.—James W. Condon.
Summerhill Twp.—James McDunn.
Susquehanna Twp.—Isaac Weakland.
Taylor Twp —Jacob Cover.
Washington Twp.—Michael Bradley, Michael Brawley, Jesse M'Gough, Henry Martz.
Woodvale Bor.—John B. Clark.
White Twp.—Jacob Kuntzman, John Van Scyock, jr.
Yoder Twp.—Geo. W. Osborne, Henry Richards.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—William Dodson.
Adams Twp.—Peter Detwiler, George B. Stineman.
Blacklick Twp.—Jeff. Rowland, Thomas Reese.
Barr Twp.—Christian White.
Cambria Bor.—Michael Conway, Bernard Keelan.
Cambria Twp.—Griffith J. Lloyd, Wm. Larimer.
Clearfield Twp.—D. A. Clark, Henry G. Conrad, John Nagle, jr.
Conemaugh Twp.—Charles Wilson, Geo. Wissinger.
Conemaugh Bor.—Wm. Cushon, John Devlin, Geo. W. Easly.
Carroll Twp.—Samuel A. Shoemaker.
Croyle Twp.—Frederick Mouse.
Ebensburg—E. J. Mills.
Gallitzin Twp.—James Randall.
Johnstown—Geo. N. Bates, Perry Balsinger, Joseph Crouse, John Dibert, jr., C. B. Ellis, Andrew Foster, Jacob Fend, Geo. Foekler, Nathaniel Horne, Jacob Hamilton, F. W. Hay, James King, H. B. Petriken, Harry Wehn.
Jackson Twp.—Michael Slonaker.
Loretto Bor.—Edward Shields.
Millville Bor.—Leander Vaughn.
Richland Twp.—David R. Stull.
Summitville Bor.—Matthew Adelsberger.
Susquehanna Twp.—Daniel McNulty.
Taylor Twp.—George Shaffer.
Washingtown Twp.—Thomas Donahoe,
White Twp.—Joel Gates, David Hollis; Charles Younkin.
Yoder Twp.—Frank Penrod.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—At the Juniata rolling mill, this borough, there occurred on Monday morning last one of the most horrible accidents that it has ever been our sad duty to record. John Barr, son of A. Barr, has been employed at the mill for some time in running the ore crusher. Among others it was his duty to ascend to the upper portion of the mill each morning previous to commencing work and grease the gearing by which the shears are run. This duty he occasionally neglected, and it is stated that on such occasions he would go above and do his work while the machinery was moving, notwithstanding that he had been repeatedly warned of the danger he incurred. On Monday morning he attempted to perform this perilous feat, when a portion of his clothing was caught in one of the cogs and he was drawn into the fatal embrace of the terrible machinery. One of his arms was terribly lacerated and torn from the socket, dropping to the mill floor below. Both of his legs were crushed and a severe wound inflicted across his abdomen. At this writing, immediately after the accident, young Barr is still alive, but his death cannot be long delayed. The victim of this terrible accident is probably seventeen years of age, and has lived in this neighborhood all his life. His fate should be an impressive warning to those whose duty brings them in contact with dangerous machinery. If the facts in the case be as stated to us, it seems clear that his injury was the result of his own want of forethought. We trust we may never have a similar case to record.

Since the above was in type we have interviewed Dr. Smith, who gives us the following information in regard to Barr's injuries: The right arm was not torn from the socket, but was wrenched off some little distance above the elbow; the left leg was broken in six or eight places below the knee, and is in fact reduced to a jelly; the right leg was fractured at the thigh in two places, and the spine was somewhat injured. The right arm was amputatd near the shoulder joint on Monday forenoon. The left leg will necessarily be amputated above the knee. The patient is in a very precarious condition, and, while he *may* recover, the chances are decidedly against him.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE.—To the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, add two cups white sugar, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder; then add the whites of four eggs, well beaten; bake in jelly cake pans.

For the Cream.—To four ounces plain chocolate, grated, add one cup white sugar, two table-spoonsful corn starch, one cup sweet milk, one table-spoonful extract vanilla; mix well together, and boil until it thickens, stirring constantly. When cold spread in on the layers of the cake.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this very valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

—Prof. John A. Light, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Renner, a young tobacco and cigar dealer of that city, made his third balloon ascension from Altoona, on Thursday last, and landed safely, after reaching an altitude of 9,900 feet above the level of the sea, near Houtzdale, Clearfield county, having made the journey in the incredibly short space of one hour and ten minutes. Still another ascension from that city is talked of, and we advise all who can do so to go up, for after "life's fitful dream is o'er" the chances for a trip in that direction from that locality won't be worth ten cents on the dollar.

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be sold at **15 per cent. less** than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. M. H. NATHANSON & CO.

ATTRACTIVE! NEAT! SUBSTANTIAL!

Fall Styles Ready!

MEN'S YOUTH'S BOY'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All Purchasers of Good Clothing are RECOMMENDED to supply their wants for the Fall and Winter Season from the Magnificent Stock of Elegant All Wool Garments NOW ARRANGED FOR INSPECTION In the Spacious Salesrooms of Oak Hall.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,

Prices Remarkably Low! Samples, with Easy Rules for Self-Measurement sent to any address when written for.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

JOHN BENTON..... JOHN S. TITTLE.

BENTON & TITTLE,

(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,

HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,

Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.

[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

IT is a difficult task for the pen to describe the artistic beauties of the October ALDINE, a number which flashes with rare gems of art, even as the October foliage assumes Oriental splendors. There are four full-page pictures in this issue, each a master production, by celebrated artists. The literary contents are unusually brilliant and piquant; as crisp as the air of October. The musical department glances at the coming New York season, and reviews music abroad. The October ALDINE has indeed an immense variety of art gems and literary articles of the highest order. Subscription price $5, including chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE MAN in the moon was looking at the made-up clothing of James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, the other night, with the evident intention of making a purchase. He can't shine without a new suit from Murphy, neither can the young men of Cambria county shine unless they go and do likewise. Murphy is the cheapest and clevernest man to buy from you ever read about.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXER OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season, it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. [5-16.-4t.]

THE apple which Eve presented to Adam is said to have caused Adam to make such a wry face that the whole garden became distorted in appearance, but that alleged fact does not prevent E. J. Mills from selling the cheapest and choicest flour, feed and groceries ever brought to Ebensburg.

PROVIDE for proper personal appearance by purchasing all your Fall and Winter clothing at Wanamaker & Brown's, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market, Philadelphia. The prices are exceedingly low this season.

OBITUARY.

GLASS.—Died, in Allegheny township, on Saturday afternoon last, of consumption, Miss MAGGIE GLASS, daughter of John J. Glass, Esq., dec'd, aged about 29 years.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell on very moderate terms the following described articles: 1 PIANO, nearly new and in excellent order; 1 set PARLOR FURNITURE, as good as new, and 1 EVANS & WATSON SAFE. Call on or address

V. S. BARKER.

Ebensburg, Sept. 26, 1873.-4t.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two yokes Oxen, 6 year olds, warranted sound and healthy. 1 Truck Wagon, 1 iron axled four-wheeled Wagon, 100 feet Log Chains. Apply to or address

JOHN F. O'NEILL.

Sept. 26, 1873.-3t. Cresson, Pa.

☞ Clearfield Republican copy as above and send bill to this office.

OFFICE OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA CO.
EBENSBURG, Sept. 26, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above named Company that an assessment of 4 per cent. has been ordered on all notes now in force, as per resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Sept. 23d, 1873, and payable at their office on or before October 25th, 1873.

T. W. DICK, Sec'y.

Ebensburg, Sept. 26, 1873.-3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in Blacklick township, on **FRIDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.**, by public vendue or outcry, the following described real estate, of which Abraham C. Makin, late of Susquehanna township, died seized, to wit: All that certain PIECE or PARCEL OF LAND situated in the Township of Blacklick, in the County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock, on the tract of which this is a part, and of the tract George Slaught; thence south 26½ degrees, west 150 perches, to a hemlock; thence north 167 perches to a post; thence north 26½ degrees, east 150 perches, to a fallen beech; thence south 167 perches to the place of beginning containing **150 ACRES,** and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, about 35 Acres being cleared, having thereon erected a two-story PLANK HOUSE and a small LOG BARN.

TERMS OF SALE.—The costs incident to partition and sale to be paid on confirmation of sale, two-thirds of the balance of the purchase money to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased or the parties entitled thereto, in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third to remain a lien on the premises until the death of Elizabeth Wilson, late Elizabeth Makin, widow of said deceased, the interest whereof to be paid annually and punctually to her during her lifetime, and at her death the said remaining third to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives aforesaid or the persons then legally entitled to the same—the purchaser to enter into recognizance in the Orphans' Court, with sufficient surety, to be approved of by said Court, for the payment of the balance of the purchase money aforesaid.

W. B. BONACKER, Trustee.

Sept. 12, 1873.-4t.

THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO. want reliable and energetic Agents in this County. The "VICTOR" is a Lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine, with Self-setting Needle, best finished and most perfect Machine offered. An increase of more than 500 per cent. on sales of 1872 over 1871. For Terms, &c., address,

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,

[9-19.-1m.] 127 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE!—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property, bought by me from PETER ERIG, of Carroll township, Cambria county, and left with him during my pleasure: 1 gray mare, 1 black mare and colt, 6 cows, 6 spring calves, 4 head hogs, 4 sheep, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 windmill, 1 harrow, 1 plow, 2 sets harness, 3 bedsteads and bedding, 1 table, 6 chairs, 1 parlor stove, 1 cupboard; and 30 yards carpet.

AMANDA ERIG.

Carroll Twp., Sept. 19, 1873.-3t.*

JAMES P. MILLIKEN,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their advantage to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

VALUABLE

Coal and Timber PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE!

SITUATE AT CRESSON STATION, PA. R. R.,

—CONTAINING—

2,000 Acres,

more or less, underlaid with the

Best Quality of MOUNTAIN COAL.

A portion of the Land well timbered with HEMLOCK, OAK, CHESTNUT, &c.

☞ The attention of persons wishing to engage in the mining of Coal and manufacture of Coke is particularly invited to this sale, as the Lands offered surpass, either for speculation or safe investment, any property to be found in Western Pennsylvania.

For further information as to the property and for price, terms, etc., call on or address

JNO. E. SCANLAN,

Executor of M. M. ADAMS, dec'd.

Ebensburg, Aug. 22, 1873.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

Loretto Property FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND situate in Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pa., known on the plan of said borough as Lot No. 78—fronting 50 feet on St. Mary's street and extending back 150 feet to St. Joseph street—having thereon erected a good

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH BACK KITCHEN ATTACHED,

Frame Stable, and other Outbuildings.

The House contains seven rooms, besides the kitchen, and has a commodious cellar under it—all in the best order. Cheap at $1,000—one-third in cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Good title. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH GUTWALD, or to

GEO. W. OATMAN, Real Estate Agent,

June 20, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

DIPLOMA awarded by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE to J. W. McKEE for

Embroidering and Fluting Machines.

"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."

EXHIBITION OF 1872.

John E. Gavit, Rec. Sec. F. A. Barnard, Pres.
Sam'l D. Tillman, Corresponding Sec'y.

New York, November 20, 1872.

This simple and ingenious Machine is as useful as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies in the place of expensive Needle-work, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one-tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is ever complete without it. A machine with Illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $2; or finished in silver plate for $2.75.

Address, THE McKEE MANUFACTURING CO., 180 Broadway, New York.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. [9-5. eow6m.]

DR. GARVIN'S ELIXER OF TAR

is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints, Scr

THE GOBLIN CAT.

A BALLAD—BY "PETER BELL."

"Come hither, hither, little boy,
A sixpence bright this is;
I'll give it all to thee if thou
Wilt drown these little kittens."

Quoth thus the good old housewife she,
And thus the boy quoth he:
"Lady, I'll drown them willingly,
If mine the bit may be."

Then in a bag she thrust each kit,
And tied it with a tow string;
And sped the boy with bag and bit
Like arrow from a bow-string.

He stood upon the riverside,
That boy with sunny brow;
"*Mew, mew,*" the little kittens cried—
He, mocking, cried, "*me-ow.*"

Then, purring, rubbed against his feet
The poor old pussie-mother,
As if to say, "Sweet lad, nay, nay!
O, spare them! I've none other."

No pity had that little lad,
He did not care a feather;
But in the sack he thrust the cat,
And drowned them all together.

Then felt that little boy that he
Had done a dreadful deed;
And so he turned with a brow that burned,
And fled with all his speed—

In a tempting candy-shop,
To buy both this and that;
But for his bit he naught could get
Except a *candy-cat*.

He put it in his pocket deep,
And to the good-wife ran;
"Oh, what's the matter—why dost weep,
My boy—my little man?"

"Oh, lady, lady, I have done
An awful deed, I see,
Those little innocents to drown
Who ne'er did harm to me!"

Then from his pocket swelled a shriek,
A ghastly, hoarse "*meow!*"
And fear did blanch his ruddy cheek,
And pale that lady's brow;

As forth out sprung a goblin grim,
A cat with woful wail,
Six spectral kittens from her mouth,
Suspended by the tail.

Then turned and fled that wife with dread,
The boy, he followed after;
While fierce pursued that goblin brood
With shrieks of feline laughter.

From morn till night they kept their flight;
From morn till night fled they;
And if old beldame's tales be true,
They run unto this day.

Nor ever shall they find a rest,
Nor tarry in their flight—
So suffer those who in the woes
Of cats and dogs delight.

HIS WIFE'S FRIENDS.

That Danbury *News* man has much to answer for. The Peoria *Review* is the last of the papers to flourish as an imitator of him, and here is a specimen of its work: Squire Blinks, a retired old gentleman, lives away down on Seventh street. The other morning three old ladies, from Macon county, came to his house on a visit. They used to know his wife before she was married. The Squire welcomed them to his mansion, and then went out to his barn and swore for half an hour. While he was soothing himself thus, his wife called him into the house. She handed him an umbrella to keep off the sun, and said the ladies had walked up from the depot and left some things there for him to bring up. So he brought them up, making two trips for the baskets, bandboxes, and two black oil-cloth travelingbags, all of which the Squire discourteously called "infernal old traps."

As he sat in the back kitchen wiping his brow, his wife brought out the market basket, and said there was not a bit of sugar or tea in the house, and she remarked that while he was going down town he might as well get the molasses jug filled. The Squire asked her how long those old migratory pelicans were going to stay. And she asked him if he thought she would be so rude as to ask them. Then the Squire went down, and laid in the groceries. When he got back, his wife said she had forgotten something, and thought of it just when it was too late. She must have some corn-starch. The Squire asked her if any of the old scarecrows had dropped the least hint as to the duration of their visit. She said not. The Squire looked sad and discontented. When he laid the paper of corn starch on the kitchen table, his wife said they must have a codfish for dinner. One of the ladies said, in the course of conversation, that she was fond of cod fish. The Squire asked if the old buzzards had yet committed themselves on the extent of their present roost. She said he ought to be ashamed of himself. When he had clapped the codfish down on the table with a whang, his wife got him to bring in some water and wood. Mrs. Spoonmager said she never dined without ale, and the Squire was asked if he would go down and bring up a bottle. He asked if he should go into the parlor and get those old cormorants to make out a list of what they did like, and furthermore asked if they were yet silent as to when they thought they would go away. He got the ale, and for fear he would have to trot down town again, he hired an express wagon, and loaded it with all sorts of garden truck, a bottle of whisky, a box of sardines, a pound of snuff, some cove oysters, dried tobacco, pickled walnuts, canned corn, mackerel, split peas, etc. The next day the Squire was sent down town only eight times. Early the next morning he started out into the country to see a man. When he got home he asked his wife if any time had been set for the departure. On the evening of the following Monday, one of the ladies said she thought she ought to start on next Friday, so as to reach home before Sunday. Mrs. Binks said they ought not to be in a hurry. The Squire groaned, and said they ought to make their visit out. On Friday morning the Squire had an express wagon before the door. But his wife said the ladies had concluded to stay until after the Fourth. Then the Squire went out to saw wood, and converse with himself.

S.T-1860-X.

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Domestic Tonic,

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is surpersading every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a GUARANTEE of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
LYON'S
KATHAIRON

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the (radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence and sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COPING and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

JOHN PARKE.
Oct. 24.-m.*

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COPING and CABINET SLABS, AND TABLETS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

CASEY, FOGARTY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,
No. 315 Liberty Street.
Dec. 6, 1871.-3m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-71.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!
such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wringers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;
Harness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety;
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,
Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.
Family Groceries,
such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.
Tobacco and Cigars.
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*
HOUSE SPOUTING
made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Liquorice, Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Bank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Pencil Sharpeners, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink; Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
SAMPLE STREET,
Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a shop for the man ufacture and repair of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,
Spring Wagons, Sleighs,
And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.

A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory, call and see specimens of work.
June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-18.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, up-stairs, corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, BEING THE 14TH DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Sheriff of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Jury Commissioner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Aaram Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maitzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Bindy, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summerville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at School House near Wm. Readrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the County is to be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed:

That all persons, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1850, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided for.

The inspector and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of the act shall neglect to attend to any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." If he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age." If he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, of his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 25th, 1865.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled outside "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification, for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer, to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or order shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act, approved 17th April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and, when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th Section of the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the COURT HOUSE IN THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG, on the third day after the day of election, being on **Friday, the 17th day of October**, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

Sept. 12.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY
Manufacturer,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet-Iron WARES,
AND DEALER IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
IRON AND NAILS.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves.
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mansion House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. [May 2, 1873.-tf.]

GALLITZIN HOTEL,
GALLITZIN STATION, PA. R. R.

Having just purchased, refitted and refurnished this well known and commodious Hotel, the subscriber is fully prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and especially invites the attention of his friends in Cambria and Blair counties to this fact. Neither expense or pains will be spared to make all feel at home who sojourn with me. TERMS MODERATE.

M. FITZHARRIS, Proprietor.
Gallitzin, April 4, 1873.-tf.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.

—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg, Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solic unekly.]

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. *Saddles and Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

WOOED AND WON.

The wind was damp with coming rain
When Jim and blue-eyed Lucy met;
He held a gingham o'er his head,
And to the maiden thus he said:

"Oh, lovely girl, my heart's pain
With love's unquenchable desire,
Say, dearest one, will thou be mine,
And join me in the marry liner."

The maid, in accents quite profane,
"Jim, hold the umbrella over me;
My bran new bonnet's getting wet,
I'll marry yer, yer needn't be."

THRILLING SCENE ON LAKE ERIE.

Ralph Keeler, the well-known writer, has been spending a few days and writes to the New York *Tribune* following concerning an incident of trip thither:

We were now approaching the islands. They had floated in one evening before us, low down on the horizon, parted into great green leaves of water, then grown into forests, and been cultivated into farms and villages in a sort of